THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Curious Results of the Vote in Ohio—Twelve Congressional Districts Carried by the Democrats.

At the election for Congressmen in Ohio last year the Republicans carried 16 out of the 19 districts in the State. The Democrats elected their candidates in the Fifth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Districts—the latter by a majority of 271, which Columbus Delano, the defeated candidate, is now contesting. At the election on the 8th instant, the Democrats carried 12 out of the 19 districts, and came within a hundred of carrying two or three others. In the two districts carried by them last year, and not contested, their majorities increased from 2652 to 5264 in the Fifth District, and from 3210 to 6002 in the Twelfth District, while in the Thirteenth, which is being contested, the Democratic majority increased from 271 to 1849.

In every Republican district the majorities are cut down immensely. In the Seventh District, which gave Hon. Samuel Shellabarger 2171 majority last year, the radicals escaped with a bare 95 majority at the recent election, while in the Eighth District the majority was reduced from 1852 to 62. In the Second District the radical candidate was defeated by nearly 1000 votes. General Cary, his successful opponent, although personally in favor of negro suffrage, is opposed to forcing it on any State, and pledged himself to the Democracy to oppose any measures looking to the passage of a bill by Congress enfranchising the blacks either in the North or South. He may, therefore, be regarded as an opponent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

The following will show the districts (Republican last year) which were carried by the Democracy on the 8th instant:—

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	926
Democratic majority in 1867	325

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	1067
Democratic majority in 1867	530

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	2254
Democratic majority in 1867	91

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	1579
Democratic majority in 1867	88

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	1287
Democratic majority in 1867	1644

TENTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	1917
Democratic majority in 1867	124

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	2838
Democratic majority in 1867	930

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	2064
Democratic majority in 1867	270

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	1422
Democratic majority in 1867	442

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats carried	12
Republicans	6
Independent (Cary's)	1
In 1866, Republicans	16
In 1866, Democrats	3

The most significant feature about these districts is the revolution in the Tenth. This district is represented by Mr. J. M. Ashley, the member of Congress who brought in articles of impeachment against the President. As will be seen, the Republican loss is 2041, giving the Democrats a majority of 124 in the district.

The Vote in Pennsylvania—The Democrats Carry Eleven Congressional Districts.

While the absence of any excitement elsewhere than in Philadelphia was the cause of a very small vote being polled, nevertheless the reaction was sufficiently marked to cause a loss to the radicals of five Congressional districts now represented by the Republicans, and to reduce the majorities in three or four districts to merely nominal numbers. It will be observed that two of the districts gained by the Democrats are exceedingly close—one giving only fifteen majority, and the other only one. The following is the vote:—

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	1004
Democratic majority in 1867	1141

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	459
Democratic majority in 1867	364

TENTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	215
Democratic majority in 1867	1

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	625
Democratic majority in 1867	15

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican majority in 1866	354
Democratic majority in 1867	307

The last-named (Twenty-first) district is now represented by Hon. John Covode. This and the Tenth District were formerly Democratic, but were gained by the Republicans last year.

RECAPITULATION.

Districts carried by Republicans in 1866	18
Districts carried by Democrats in 1866	6
Districts carried by radicals in 1867	13
Districts carried by Democrats in 1867	11
Democratic gain	5

—*N. Y. Herald.*

Impending Dangers.

The Hon. J. W. McClurg, Member of Congress from Missouri, writes a letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, from which we quote as follows:—

"As some additional evidence that the Rebels are again secretly, as well as more openly, in Maryland, marshaling their forces throughout the country for a united and concerted effort to establish in power those who have thus far failed to destroy the Government, I give you the following true copy, taken by myself, of a letter received at Linn Creek on the evening of the 2d inst. The writer (Jackson) once lived in Camden county, was a Rebel sympathizer, saw his error, and desires no more war. It was *not written for the public*, but Mr. Moulder, through a sense of duty, permitted his father-in-law, Thomas Selby, Probate Judge and Clerk of Camden county, to use it. He permitted and *requested* me to copy it. It is as follows:—

"WAVERLY, Mo., Sept. 24 1867.—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 5th of this month has just been received. * * * I had a lengthy conversation with General Shelby a few days since. He gave me his views. As concerning the future, he thought the time was close at hand when we would have all our past troubles to contend with again, but it would be on a different scale, to some extent. And, better proof than all, the General received a private letter from General F. P. Blair, warning him to be in readiness, for that war is undoubtedly to be, and was near at hand. And I care not how soon myself: if others can bear it, maybe I can. I hope the people will have their eyes open a little more than they did in the other war. They may war as much as they please; I don't expect to take any part in the affair. I will try to live, and let others do as they may.

"WILLIAM JACKSON, of Waverly, Mo.

"To David Moulder, Linn Creek, Mo."

North Carolina.

The registration, now nearly complete, shows 90,960 white and 67,996 colored voters.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The Political Situation—The President, Congress, and Impeachment—The Senate Cannot Try Mr. Johnson Impartially—He Will Resist—The Chances of an Armed Conflict—The Elections to Decide Impeachment.

From the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The same degree of excitement does not seem to pervade the public mind here, on political subjects, now, as was observable during the past week or two; at least, the outward manifestation of it is not so striking at the present time. It would be an error, of course, to suppose from this that the deep interest usually felt in the progress of political events, when the country is involved in domestic troubles, is failing in intensity; on the contrary, when the great national questions now dividing the sentiment of the country are touched upon in the course of conversation, the persistence with which each clings to his own political theories, and the earnestness which characterizes his expression of them, shows beyond a doubt the profound interest felt in the issue of the existing national complications.

The probabilities of these differences being brought to a crisis during the coming winter have been, and are yet, the absorbing topic of discussion; and in nearly every case, supposing that both Congress and the President are determined to resist each other as long as the shadow of a pretext can be found in the Constitution and the laws, the course likely to be pursued by either is found to terminate in violence and strife. The hope is generally expressed when these matters are under discussion that, before anything calculated to precipitate an armed conflict between the two antagonistic branches of the Government is done, either one or the other will hesitate in taking the fatal step, and thus hold the great question at issue in abeyance until it can be finally adjusted by the expressed will of the people.

Many affect to disbelieve that the President entertains the slightest intention to resort to every means provided by the Constitution, in order to maintain his position against what he is convinced would be unwarrantable usurpation on the part of Congress. They assert that the President has never plainly announced any such determination; and that if he should harbor any such purposes, when the time for action came he would not dare to do anything that would lead to open conflict. But the President has not had any occasion to make public his intentions in such an emergency; he has spoken freely among his friends of what he conscientiously believes to be his duty, should the executive powers and prerogatives be assailed and his views and course of action have been frequently made public—by himself in his last veto message, which he informed Congress that he did not mean to surrender the powers and privileges conferred upon him by the Constitution, and by his friends on numerous occasions since. The President has so repeatedly expressed his conviction that it is the solemn duty of the President to support and defend the Constitution, that there is abundant reason to conclude that he will not tamely submit to be forced aside from what he believes to be his duty to the country.

Mr. Johnson is firmly convinced that there can be no charges brought against him such as the Constitution prescribes shall be the sole grounds for impeaching the President; that such accusations as can be legally sustained are only those charging him with differing in affairs of public policy with the dominant party in Congress. Besides, Mr. Johnson believes that the members composing the present Senate cannot justly sit in judgment on his trial, even admitting that good and sufficient reasons for his impeachment can be found by the House of Representatives. A number of Senators have openly expressed it as their opinion that Mr. Johnson has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, have denounced him in unsparing terms on many public occasions, affirming that he should be deposed from authority. The President, it is understood, entertains the belief that a trial of the President of the United States should be conducted on principles of as strict impartiality and justice as that of the most insignificant offender against the law. Who is there to guarantee justice and a fair trial to the President? If the President is impeached, and the Senate proceeds to judge his case, notwithstanding his protest against their competency to act as jurors therein, who has the power to interfere for the purpose of securing justice? The supreme law of the land provides that the President may be impeached for certain specified offenses, and removed if found guilty. It also requires that certain forms for the attainment of justice shall be observed in the trial. If these requisites are not complied with, the attempt to arraign and bring to trial the Executive head of the nation is unlawful, and therefore an act of resistance to the Government. The attempt to suspend the President from the functions of his office pending the trial would be inflicting the punishment before the accused is found guilty, and therefore an act of injustice. These are the principal views of the impeachment question which are said to have been expressed by the President at different times when in conversation with friends.

Mr. Johnson regards his official position as one entrusted to him by the people, who require of him that no portion of the republic shall be oppressed by unequal or unconstitutional legislation. It is well known that he believes the people of the once Rebel States are as much in need of defense and protection from a party the leaders of which acknowledge that they are acting outside of the Constitution, as the Government was in need of defense and protection in 1861 from a party which acted under similar principles. The President sees that the country has grown familiar with the fierce denunciations which have, ever since the close of the war, been hurled at the heads of the greatly sinning, but also severely punished Southern people; and if any man raises his voice in their behalf he is at once branded as a Copperhead, who is endeavoring to compass the destruction of the Government. This denunciation has had a twofold effect. Upon public men whose courage was equal to their knowledge, it has had the effect to bring them into public disgrace, and thus deprive them of their power to do good; and upon those whose courage was less than their knowledge, it has had the effect of forcing them into a tacit support of measures which their own sense of right and justice condemns.

In the case of the leaders of the radicals, country and party seem to be synonymous; all regard for the Constitution has been cast aside, and usurpation reigns supreme. The effect upon the people of the contined belaboring of the prostrated South has been equally pernicious. The popular sympathy being so constantly excited against the former Rebels by the endless tirades on the iniquities of their leaders, the people have forgotten that the same crime against the Constitution of the country may be committed by those who thus lead their judgment astray. While the attention of the people is kept fixed on the past errors of the South, the President, doubtless, thinks he sees the radical leaders betraying their own trust, breaking their oath with the Constitution, which they are sworn to support, protect, and defend. The people of the ten States of the Union, whose crimes, though great, cannot make them other than brothers and American citizens, are reduced to a condition as oppressive, grievous, and intolerable as that of the patriots of the Revolution of 1776. He probably believes that they may, with equal truth, declare of their oppressors that they have "forbidden the Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till their assent should be obtained." They have "refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only." They have "made judges dependent upon their will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries." They have "erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance;" "affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power;" "combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by ourselves;" "quartered large bodies of armed troops among us;" "protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murder which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;" imposed "taxes upon us without our consent;" "deprived us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;" "taken away our charters, excited domestic insurrections amongst us, abolished our most valuable laws, altered fundamentally the forms of our government, suspended our own Legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."

The President, perhaps, regards the work of the radical party in this light; believes that the Constitution is violated, as contessed by Thad. Stevens, the judiciary insulted, and the American people themselves made the reproach of the nineteenth century. There is no doubt whatever but the President will interpose all the authority and power vested in his high office to resist what he believes to be the usurpation of Congress, and with it any attempt to illegally deprive him of his position.

The belief is expressed by many of the most experienced politicians here, of both parties, that the action of Congress in impeaching the President, and the future course of the President himself with reference to his policy, depends entirely on the issue of the approaching State elections. If the popular verdict is found to be in favor of the radicals, it will be regarded as an endorsement of the attitude lately assumed by Congress on reconstruction, and an approval of the impeachment project. If the elections show Democratic majorities, and considerable conservative gains, it is thought that Congress will see the danger to the Republican party in the great defection that will be caused in its ranks by pushing to any desperate length the scheme of impeachment.

In the event of the elections resulting in favor of the Democrats, it is also believed that the President will feel his hands sufficiently strengthened to adopt more decisive measures in his efforts to restrain legislation to the limits of the Constitution, and to lighten the burden upon those sections of the country affected by laws enacted, as he thinks, outside of the Constitution, in despite of his protests. Numerous changes, it is hinted, will be made among prominent officers of the Government, and it is even said that the changes will commence in the Cabinet. In fact, everything may be said to be at a standstill until after the State elections, to be held on Tuesday next and on the 5th of November. Not even second and third rate offices will be filled, it is said, and rumor has it that Secretary McCulloch declines to make the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, preferring to leave the perplexing task to his successor, whose advent is so close at hand that no embarrassment will ensue to the Department by the delay.

The vast importance of the fall elections is abundantly evident, from the great energy displayed by the party leaders on either side. Every available means that will be likely to influence a single vote is made use of. It was said by an old Democratic politician, who has been here for some time studying the game of the opposition, that the visit of Sheridan to Washington, and his leave of absence, were the results of several interviews between certain radical leaders and General Grant, and were carefully planned to exercise an influence on the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York, by the triumphal trip of "Little Phil" through the Middle and Eastern States.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEW YORK.

Sheridan's Tour—Arrival and Reception at Buffalo—Presentation of an Address by the Fenians to the General.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—General Sheridan arrived here to-night. He was met at Corfu, near Batavia, by a committee of sixteen of the most prominent citizens of Buffalo, who escorted and welcomed him to this city. On his arrival here he was introduced by General Barry in a neat speech to an assemblage which numbered over 10,000 at the Central depot. General Sheridan, in replying to the address of welcome, said:—

Citizens of Buffalo:—I am glad to see you. I am grateful to you for this flattering reception. In times gone by I commanded soldiers from this city, and better soldiers never fought. I hope they will be as true citizens to our Government as they were true soldiers. I am very glad to see you.

The General then walked up and down the platform erected in front of the depot, the citizens pushing and shouting in an excited manner, all eager to see the hero of the Shenandoah. He was accompanied through this State by Generals Young and Marvin, of Governor Fenton's staff.

The Fenians managed by some means to present an address to General Sheridan, to which he replied in a low voice, which was not heard by any person on the platform save the party who read it.

General Sheridan left at 10 o'clock P. M. for Niagara Falls. He returns to-morrow at 12 noon, and shortly afterwards will leave for Cleveland, Ohio, to be present at the wedding of a former member of his staff.

Arrest in Buffalo for Passing Counterfeit Money.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—A man named George Cooper was arrested on Saturday for passing a counterfeit fifty dollar national bank note. On his being examined to-day before a United States Commissioner, it was decided that the prisoner be detained, as it is suspected he is one of the parties implicated in passing $10,000 counterfeit Seven-thirties on a prominent Buffalo banker on Thursday. The counterfeit bill was pronounced genuine by one banker; but on further examination it was declared spurious. The bill is a counterfeit on the National Bank of Commerce of New Bedford. On the upper right hand corner is the number 89,103 in red ink, slightly blurred, while the figures are out of line.

Incendiary Fire in Buffalo—Loss Estimated at $50,000.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—A fire is raging in the lower end of the city, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. At 12 o'clock to-night a policeman on duty on Perry street, near Main, gave the alarm of fire, which had broken out in a boarding-house owned by F. Pienes. It is feared the whole block will be consumed. The loss will amount to about $50,000. No insurance on any of the property destroyed.

POPULATION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—The *Correspondencia* of Rome publishes a synopsis of this year's census of the Papal States. Rome contains fifty-four parishes, of which nine are outside the boundaries. The total population, which is now 215,573 souls, was in 1857, 179,952; 1858, 180,359; 1859, 182,595; 1860, 184,000; 1861, 194,587; 1862, 197,078; 1863, 201,061; 1864, 203,896; 1865, 207,338; and 1866, 210,701. Since the previous census the inhabitants had increased by 4872. The total population of the provinces still under the Papal rule is as follows:—Rome, 326,509; Civita Vecchia, 20,707; Viterbo, 127,324; Velletri, 62,013; Fresinone, 154,558; or, in all, 692,112.

FORT PILLOW.

A Few Facts from an Eye-Witness—Reply to the Letter of General Forrest.

To the Editor of the New York Times:—

I notice an article from N. B. Forrest, published in many of the leading papers of the country, wherein he censures a correspondent of your paper for making certain statements relative to "the Fort Pillow affair." Now, it so happens that I participated in the defense of Fort Pillow, and a decent respect to the memory of the brave men who fell around me upon that occasion impels me to beg of you sufficient space in your columns to bear witness to the truth of many of the statements made by your correspondent, as well also as to take a brief review of the "Card from General Forrest."

This type of Southern "chivalry" has indeed the assurance to refer to the report of the Congressional Investigation Committee, of which Vice-President Wade was the Chairman, to *one* of his statements. Has he forgotten that the report of that Committee substantiated in every respect the fact of the horrid barbarity practised by his troops against the Federal soldiers after capture? In the words of the report itself, alluding to the action of Forrest and his demons immediately after the capture of the fort, "Then followed a scene of cruelty and murder without a parallel in civilized warfare, which needed but the tomahawk and scalping-knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages."

But the "honorable" gentleman asserts that he captured and can account for more than 300 of the garrison. Verily, he had captured more than 450, and doubtless can account for all of them, and it said account be truthfully rendered it will show more than three-fourths of this number killed after the surrender.

In view of these facts, it seems decidedly cool, to say the least, to one who, like the writer, received a portion of the boasted "hospitality" and "chivalry" of the Southern people, and who is yet obliged to carry an ounce of Rebel lead which he received after the surrender, to hear this chivalrous son of the South, with an air of injured innocence, prating about his "sense of honor and character as a man and as a soldier."

Not desiring in the least degree to be egotistic, or to subject myself to that charge, I deem it proper here to state the rank and position I held at the time of the capture of Fort Pillow, in order the better to enable the public to judge of the opportunities which I had of knowing the facts as regards the Fort Pillow affair—if I may be allowed to use so mild an expression—and for no other cause. I was the First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Thirteenth West Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by Major W. F. Bradford. Major Bradford commanded the garrison most of the day, Major J. F. Booth, who was the ranking officer, having been killed about 9 A. M.

As Post Adjutant I had charge of the correspondence which took place under the flag of truce sent in by Forrest, about 3 o'clock P. M., relative to the surrender of the garrison. That correspondence, as published in the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, is substantially correct, with but one exception, viz., it omitted to state the threats which Forrest actually made in both the communications, in these words, to wit:—"If this demand is not complied with, you must take the consequences." Having confidence in our ability to hold the fort until reinforcements arrived, we refused to surrender, never dreaming that pending the negotiations under the flag of truce, Forrest, by violating all rules of civilized warfare, had treacherously gained positions from which he could successfully assault our works.

This, however, proved only the prelude to the chapter of horrid atrocities which he and his friends had in store for the Federal garrison after its capture. That the massacre of our troops which followed was deliberately premeditated and planned, I believe, as I believe in the existence of a just God, who will punish the perpetrators of this wholesale murder of unarmed and many of them wounded men. I was myself deliberately shot down after I had surrendered, and while lying on the field where I fell saw a number of wounded men deliberately shot. All this occurred after the fort was in entire possession of the Rebels, and when our men had entirely ceased to offer resistance.

These atrocities were renewed early the following morning, when two unarmed, helpless wounded Federal soldiers were shot within thirty feet of where I was lying at the time. I at the same time heard shooting going on all around the fort, but this occurred in my immediate sight and locality.

In conclusion, I would say that I have by no means a desire to present my personal wrongs and sufferings before the public, and but for the fact that I am the only surviving officer of my regiment—the only regiment of white troops that participated in the defense of Fort Pillow—I should have remained silent upon this occasion. MACK J. LEAMING.

VOLCANOES.—The British Consul at Fernando Po writes to Dr. Hooker, of the Royal Society:—"It may interest you to hear that the Cameroons Mountain is again in a state of active eruption. On the night of the 15th instant the lava seemed to rush with tremendous force out of the east side, a few hundred feet from the top, then pour over in a grand cataract of fire, and flow off east-southeast in a crooked fiery stream down the mountain side. The molten lava poured out from sunset, when it was first seen, till after midnight, increasing in volume. Clouds obscured the mountain next morning, but it has been seen burning thrice since. It is apparently quiet now. There was no thunder for several days preceding, but we had a gale of wind from the east-northeast—an unusual direction—coming an hour before sunset on the 14th instant, a tornado, in fact, without thunder or rain, except a few drops."

A RESTORATION.—The Earl of Ellenborough has undertaken, it is said, to restore the ancient, originally Norman, northern apsidal Chapel of St. Paul in Gloucester Cathedral. There were three of these chapels at the east end of this church; the central one was almost entirely removed to make way for the existing Lady Chapel, a beautiful perpendicular structure (1472-1498.) The remains of this original eastern building appear, above ground, in the walls of the present vestibule to the Lady Chapel. In the crypt the eastern chapel is entire. The wooden effigy of Robert Courtehose remains in the Chapel of St. Paul.

CONVICT LABOR IN ENGLAND.—The extension of the royal dockyards, now in progress, furnishes work for all the able-bodied convicts in the prisons at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Portland. The directors report that in the year 1866 a daily average of twenty-eight hundred and fifty-seven men were at work in these three prisons, and that their total earnings amounted to £88,648. At Chatham the value of the work done by the convicts more than covered the expenditure of the prison.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—A Belgian paper, *La Meuse*, says that a robbery took place recently at Chenée, under singular circumstances. The proprietor of the menagerie, at the fair in that place, had just sold his collection of animals, and had received in part payment about ten thousand francs. This sum was deposited in a chest, which was placed in the den itself. Notwithstanding the proximity of lions, tigers, an elephant, etc., a bold robber entered and carried off both chest and money.

SECOND EDITION

A RIOT IN MAINE.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A MURDER IN A CIRCUS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Parade of the Maryland Militia.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The Maryland militia are now out in full uniform. About five thousand of them, including infantry and cavalry, are on parade. As their uniforms are all new; they present a very handsome appearance. Governor Swann and staff make a conspicuous show. The Governor reviews the entire procession, and is especially escorted by a regiment of cavalry.

The parade has caused a holiday and cessation of business. Streets, doors, and windows are filled with thousands of spectators, and many strangers are here to see the parade.

Post Office Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Postmaster-General Randall has just returned from the North. While in Boston he made preliminary arrangements for procuring a site for a Post Office in a convenient business locality, its purchase depending on a good title to the ground selected.

None of the plans for a Post Office in the city of New York have been entirely approved. The general features, however, have been agreed upon, and these will be taken from several of the best plans that have been submitted.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—A despatch from Fort Larned of October 12 announces the arrival there of the Indian Commissioners. They were all well, and were pushing directly to Medicine Lodge Creek, where a grand council will be held.

Late Montana advices state that two companies of mounted militia, under Captain Hughes, have deserted, and it is supposed they intend depredating on the road between Montana and Colorado. A reward of $1000 has been offered for the arrest of Captain Hughes.

Shocking Affair in a Circus.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—A disturbance occurred at French's Circus, at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, last night, during which a man named William Thomas fired at the ringmaster. The ball, missing him, struck a young lady in the heart, killing her instantly.

A Riot in Maine.

LEWISTOWN, Me., Oct. 15.—The *Journal* of this place learns that a mob of about fifty men tore up the tide-dam owned by F. L. Camsey, at Sheafscott, Maine, a few days since. The rioters alleged that the dam injured the navigation.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 98¾; Reading, 102⅝; Canton, 45¾; Erie, 73⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100⅝; Michigan Central, 109½; do. Southern, 83¼; New York Central, 114; Illinois Central, 124; Cumberland preferred, 32¼; Virginia 6s, 48; Missouri 6s, 105; Hudson River, 125⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111⅝; do. 1864, 108⅝; do. 1865, 108⅞; Seven-thirties, 104⅝; Ten-forties, 106¾. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 144.

FOOLHARDINESS.—An accident occurred recently in the London Zoological Gardens, which would have proved serious except for the energetic interference of one of the keepers. A man about fifty years of age went under the iron guard in front of the bear-pit, adjoining the dens of the lions and tigers, and began teasing a brown bear. The result was that Bruin caught the right arm of the man in its jaws, after having first taken a piece out of the shoulder of his coat, and was beginning to operate with his teeth, when a cry was raised, and a keeper ran to the spot, and by vigorously hitting the animal's jaws with a stick, caused it to release its victim.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 100⅜, no change; and '67 5-20s at 106⅜, no change; 104 was bid for 7·30s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 111¼ for '62 5-20s; 108¼ for '64 5-20s; and 108¼ for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅛, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅛@51¼, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 125, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; Lehigh Valley at 52¼, a decline of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, a decline of ¼; and Minehill at 58, no change. 63½ was bid for Norristown; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 77 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 242 was bid for North America; 142 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57½ for Commercial; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; and 63¼ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares continue dull. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; 38 for Lehigh Navigation; and 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144¼; 11 A. M., 144; 12 M., 143⅞; 1 P. M., 144, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending October 11, including specie, was $472,037, against $318,679 for the corresponding week in 1866.

—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston at the close of business October 12, was $5,447,462, being an increase since the week previous of $661,426. The coin balance was $5,009,936. The receipts during the week from customs amounted to $400,962.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Call loans are 7 per cent., and commercial bills pass at 7@9 per cent. Accounts were made up with difficulty at the close, and best houses paid 7 per cent. after 3 P. M. In many cases gold interest was paid at 7 per cent.

"The Assistant Treasurer announces that the Treasury is prepared to accept 7·30 notes of the June or July issues in even exchange for the 5·20s of 1867, charging interest upon the bonds from July 1 to date of conversion, at 6 per cent. in currency, and allowing the accrued interest on the 7·30s. The 7·30s are specially weak on the statement that there had been received from Washington $79,000 of the spurious 7·30s, with instructions to return them to the parties from whom they had been received, with a demand for reclamation. It is stated that brokers of prominence have determined not to refund until legally obliged to do so. The Treasury should at once give the widest notice of its readiness to fund the 7·30s, and spare no effort until the whole of them are funded. The 7·30s sold at 104⅛ at the close."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 10-40s, cp	105⅝	$2000 5-20s '67, Jy, cp	106⅝
$500 U S 7-30s, Je	104⅛	25 sh C & A m R	2d 125
$500 City 6s, N mun	101⅛	100 sh Read R	bs. 51 1-16
$2500 do. New	101⅛	55 do	51⅛
$1000 do. New	101⅛	65 do	51⅛
$900 do. New	101⅛	500 do	alown. 51 1-16
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	72⅜	46 do	bs. 51⅛
$600 do	72⅜	26 sh Penna R	bs. c. 52
$1000 Susq Bds	60⅜	23 sh Leh V R	52¾
$2000 do	60⅜	100 sh Phil & E	s30. 28
$2000 do	60⅜	100 do	s30. 28

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 108@108⅛; do., 1865, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, new, 106@106⅛; do. 1867, new, 106¾@106¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; do. 7·30s, June, 104@104⅛; do., July, 104¼@104½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 144¼@144¾. Silver, 137½@139.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, 108⅝@108⅝; do. new, 106¼@106⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118½; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅝; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 144@144¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; old 5-20s, 111¾@112; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, 108⅜@108½; do., July, 106¼@106½; do., 1867, 106¼@107; 10-40s, 100¼@100½; 7·30s, June, 104¼@104½; do., July, 104¼@104½. Gold, 143¾@144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15.—Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. We quote at $55 ₱ ton.

Seeds are steady at $9@9·25 ₱ 64 lbs. for Cloverseed, and $2·60@2·75 for Timothy. Flaxseed has declined; sales at $2·75.

The Flour market is characterized by much firmness, but the volume of business continues small. A fair demand prevails for home consumption, and 1000 barrels were taken at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@10 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $10·75@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13·50@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. 1000 barrels Rye Flour sold at $8·75@9. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $7·25.

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and for prime lots the demand is good, and prices are well maintained; sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·60@2·75, the latter rate for prime amber, and California at $3·25. 1000 bushels Southern Rye sold on secret terms, and Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·74. Corn is more active and firmer; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at $1·50@1·53, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·50. Oats are dull at 70@73c.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 15,

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Storm Bird, Schiller, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport, do.
Schr W. F. Phelps Cranmer, Salisbury, Captain.
Schr J. R. Myers, Elwood, Boston, Hammett & Nelll.
Schr E. Magee, Barnes, Boston, Wannemacher & Co
Schr R. G. Hand, Hand, Richmond, L. Audenried & Co
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal Co
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Washington, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Oneida, Davis, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, do.
Schr S. N. Smith, Matthews, Bridgeport, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Julie Elizabeth, Candage, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston,
Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, Richmond, do.
Schr Jessica, Scott, Milford, Captain, do.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Diamond State, Connelly, Frankfort, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Sl'r Vineland, Borden, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Sl'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, 4 days from Salem, with ice to captain.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr C. W. Locke, Hunniey, from Dorchester.
Schr G. Green, Wescott, from Lynn.
Schr K. E. Rich, Doughty, from Salem.
Schr Julie Elizabeth, Candace, from Brooksville.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, from New Bedford.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Bridgeton.
Schr R. G. Hand, Hand, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr J. R. Myers, Elwood, from New York.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, from New York.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Gambia, Hannaford, hence for London, sailed from Deal 30th ult.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, from Bangor for Philadelphia, was off Point Judith 13th inst.
Brig Lilly, from Maitland for Philadelphia, put into St. John, N. B., 13th inst., having lost foretopmast and part of the foremast head.
Schr E. L. Porter, Small, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr A. B. Collins, hence, at Norwich 12th inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bed

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Rumors in Washington About Financial Matters.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We learn that a number of Republicans in Washington, who are prominently connected with the financial institutions of the country, have been consulting together about our national finances, and have agreed upon a proposition to relieve the Government and country of existing and future troubles. It is said also that these financial philosophers are about to lay their plan before Mr. McCulloch. Surely the people should be thankful for the wisdom, benevolence, and disinterested conduct of such patriots of the Republican faith. Seeing it has been the Republican party, led by Salmon P. Chase, McCulloch, and the rest of the Treasury ring, which has crushed us down with burdens and involved us in almost inextricable financial troubles, it is certainly some relief to learn that an enlightened few of that party have found the panacea for the evils we endure.

By the Republicans "prominent in financial institutions of the country," we suppose the correspondent means national bankers, large bondholders, and the Wall street gold and stock operators connected with the Chase-McCulloch Treasury ring, though he was too modest to say so. Well, what do these financial patriots propose to do? Simply to return to specie payments about eight months from this time—that is to say, on the 30th of June next. And this is to be done by redeeming in gold the bonds these patriots hold. That is, the Government shall pay for the bonds about thirty per cent. more than they are now worth in the market. The Government can now enter the market, just the same as Mr. Smith, Jones, or Brown can, and buy these bonds at little over seventy in gold. Yet it must not do so, according to these philosophers; it must give a hundred in gold, though all the rest of the world can buy at seventy, or it must not buy at all till the market price is forced up to par. This would be a nice little arrangement for the bondholders, if practicable. But we are not told where the gold is to come from to pay for two thousand millions of bonds. Mr. McCulloch has got a hundred millions in the Treasury, but that is only a twentieth part of the amount needed. Should he part with his hundred millions in buying bonds at par, where would he find gold to take up the other nineteen hundred millions? Nearly all the specie coming into the Treasury is required for current demands, and he would be left with but little of the precious metal. How, then, could specie payments be brought about by this plan? Nineteen-twentieths of the bonds would remain unredeemed, and Mr. McCulloch would be left without gold in his chest. Would not gold go up again, and, perhaps, higher than it is now, under such a state of things? The truth is, there is no way of reaching specie payments, without a fearful revulsion and a bankrupt Treasury, but by letting things take their natural course and by ceasing to tamper with the currency. The country would grow up in the course of a few years to that point when the present volume of currency would be not at all too much for its necessities, and then we should reach specie payments.

This conference of financial patriots at Washington holds out a sop to the people, however, for the purpose of having their bonds increased in value over thirty per cent. They will consent to have the outstanding bonds taxed or the debt funded at a less rate of interest. This is simply a dodge to get the specie-paying plan forced upon the country. If we had a Secretary of the Treasury who understood the subject of national finance and would take advantage of his opportunities to reduce the debt, he would use all his resources in buying up and cancelling the debt as fast as possible and at the lowest rate. He would be in no hurry to return to specie payments till a large portion of the debt were liquidated, and the weight removed from the people. We should come to specie payments much sooner by constantly reducing the debt than by increasing its burden through forcing it to par value. But we must wait till some abler man is put at the head of the Treasury before we can hope for any improvement in the present ruinous financial policy of the Government.

Italy and Rome.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Garibaldi, the Government of Italy, and the Court of Rome entertain hopes widely different on the issue of the present revolution, and the despatches emanating from the three different parties of the Italian people accordingly vary. There is the usual discrepancy with regard to many facts. On the whole, however, we are better informed on the actual condition of affairs in Italy than we are on most of the other great complications in Europe. One great fact towers above all the discrepant statements of details, and is more or less admitted by all parties: the insufficiency of the Papacy to save the temporal power without foreign aid. The Italian Government expresses no less than Garibaldi the ardent desire to consummate the national unity by the annexation of Rome; the representatives of the people, in Parliament assembled, have for many years been almost a unit on this question; the Papal forces, compared with the army and the militia of Italy, are insignificantly small; and the result, therefore, of a conflict between the Italian and the Papal Governments could not for a day be doubtful.

The temporal power to-day still exists only because it receives the support of France. No other Government of Europe could be of equal service, should the suppor of France be withdrawn. The issue of the Roman question, therefore, depends in the first place on the attitude of France, and in the second on the continuing deference of the Italian Government to the behests of France.

We have had during the past few days several cable despatches on the intentions of Louis Napoleon. It was first stated that the relations between Italy and France were of an unfriendly character, that Italy had appealed to the great powers of Europe against the September Convention, and that this appeal would have the support of Prussia. A later despatch informed us that the conferences of the Italian Ambassador with the Emperor at Biarritz had led to important concessions on the part of France, that Italy would be allowed to take possession of the Papal provinces, and that the city of Rome should remain under the temporal rule of the Pope only until the death of Pius IX, when the temporal power was to cease altogether. Too little is thus far known of the negotiations between Italy and France to allow us to form a definite opinion of the accuracy of these statements. It is, however, probable, from the well-known "Napoleonic ideas" of Louis Napoleon, that he will not be found indexible as regards the union with Italy of the country districts of the Papal States, but that, on the other hand, he will interpose an absolute veto to the annexation of the city of Rome. The Emperor has, on more than on one occasion, admitted the maladministration of the Papal States, and expressed his own wish for the secularization of the Roman Government. But he has been equally emphatic in expressing his desire that the Pope shall not become the subject of the King of Italy, and that his entire independence shall be guaranteed by all the Roman Catholic Governments. In the Napoleonic theory of government, the Church holds an important place as one of the most powerful agencies which the chief of a State can use for the consolidation of his power, and it must therefore be expected that Louis Napoleon will cling with great tenacity to the maintenance of some kind of independent domain for the Pope. We, therefore, doubt that he has consented to the abolishment of the temporal power on the death of Pius IX.

The Italian Government, notwithstanding its despicable servility, chafes against the continuance of its bondage. It is sure to make the utmost exertions to extort from Napoleon some concessions. But it will hardly go further. Nothing in its conduct encourages the hope that it will dare to make a manly and open stand for the rights of the Italian nation. We doubt the news announced in a cable despatch published yesterday, that Victor Emanuel will soon pass the Roman frontier, and proclaim Rome as a part of the kingdom. He may, with the permission of France, annex the country districts, but he will stop, we believe, before the gates of Rome.

In the meanwhile the immense excitement which has again seized the Italian nation cannot fail to promote the political education of the people. Even journals which are not friendly to the cause of Garibaldi admit that the enthusiasm for him spreads like wildfire, and is irrepressible. General Cialdini is said to have reported to the Government that sentiments of the most radical nature are finding the widest circulation in the army. This promotion of liberal sentiments, we are sure, will be found to be one of the lasting results of the present revolution.

The Result of the Late Elections—Its Causes and Consequences.

From the N. Y. Times.

The result of the late elections is not due to any increase of Democratic strength, but simply to a falling off in the Republican vote. Practically, so far as carrying States and electing candidates are concerned, it comes to the same thing; but in speculating upon the causes of the result, and the inferences which it warrants, a very clear distinction must be made.

The success of the Democrats is not due to any increased popular support won for their principles or party. It does not show that any greater number of the voters of the country approve of their principles or desire to put them in power. It only shows that a good many Republicans have, for some reason or other, become dissatisfied with the conduct of the Republican party, and have not voted at all. There is nothing to indicate that they have voted with the Democrats, save in exceptional cases; they have simply staid at home. There is evidently enough of them to hold the balance of power, and if they should finally decide to go over to the Democrats, they would give that party a fair chance of resuming control of our national politics. But they have as yet given no indications of such a purpose.

What is it which has thus, for the moment, alienated them from the Republican party? Nothing, certainly, in the principles and policy of that party, as laid down in its platforms and resolutions. Nothing which it did during the war for the salvation of the Union. Nothing which it did after the war for the restoration of the Union, upon the principles which the war had established, and for the equal civil rights and immunities of all classes of our people. Not one in ten of the Republicans who have not voted at this election, desires or would consent to abrogate any of the measures by which these results have been brought about. No one would dream of setting aside the Emancipation Proclamation, the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, or the guarantee of equal civil rights to the negroes of the South. Nor do we think it by any means clear that they would favor the exclusion of the enfranchised slaves from the ballot-box. They have, it is true, in Ohio refused to admit negroes to the suffrage on equal terms with the whites; but there are practical reasons for allowing negroes to vote in the South, which do not prevail in the North—and in spite of the loud demands made in the name of universal freedom and equal justice by the apostles of "progress," *practical* considerations have and always will have much more weight than abstract principles in deciding the result of an election. The negroes in the South are too numerous to be subjected to the arbitrary control of the whites. Their rights of person and of property demand protection, and in this country we recognize no mode of protection by Government, except by participation in it. No community could long exist in peace where half the people, more or less, depended wholly on the other half for the enjoyment of their rights. Political considerations, moreover, will reinforce this argument. Republicans everywhere feel anxious to retain the ascendancy of the party, and they know that the South cannot now be made or kept Republican except by negro votes. In Ohio and other Northern States none of these motives have any considerable weight.

We think it is universally recognized by all Republicans, therefore, as a necessity, that the right of suffrage should extend to the negroes in the South. It is not because the party has taken this ground that it has been defeated, nor would the party be strengthened by abandoning it. It is too late in the day for any party to maintain that this is exclusively "a white man's Government." And, under ordinary circumstances, and apart from other influences, we do not doubt that in Ohio, as in every other Northern State, a majority of the people would vote in favor of negro suffrage.

But we do not think that the great body of the people, or of the Republican party, are satisfied with the manner in which this question has been treated. They are not satisfied that we have the right to force universal negro suffrage upon the people of the Southern States at the point of the bayonet, and to exclude those States from the Union until they accept it; nor that it would be good policy to exercise the right if we had it. Still less are they satisfied that it is either just or expedient, while thus admitting the negroes to the ballot-box, without qualifications of any kind, to exclude the great body of the whites—thus handing over the Government of those States to the absolute control of the negroes within them. The practical result of such a policy shocks the public sense of justice. Every man, no matter how strong his party feeling may be, shrinks from a policy so entirely at war with fair dealing.

And while these acts of the Republican party have excited discontent, the speeches, menaces, and loose talk of many of its most influential members have done still more in the same direction. The threat constantly held over the South that, if it does not take this it shall be forced to take something worse:—the menaces of confiscation;—the bullying insolence which such men as Wade, Chandler, Nye, Ashley, and men of their stamp, mistake for statesmanship, and the coarse, vulgar, and offensive tone they habitually adopt towards all who differ from them in opinion; the evident purpose of leading political managers to perpetuate their own power by excluding the South from all share in the Presidential election;—the fulsome laudation and servile sycophancy displayed, on every occasion and in every relation, towards the negro, and the open, undisguised contempt with which the pretensions of white men, even to an equality of faculties, privileges, and rights, are treated by some of the fanatics who claim to be Republican leaders—these are among the things which have helped to disgust thousands of the calmer and more considerate members of the party, and to hold them aloof from the political contests of the day.

These are faults that ought never to have been committed. If the party had not been so strong in numbers and in position, its leaders never would have ventured upon such experiments. It has been betrayed by overconfidence into arrogance and injustice. Its temper has been harsh, overbearing, and cruel, instead of generous, liberal, and magnanimous; and, as always happens in such cases, it has been quite as timid and subservient in regard to its self-assumed leaders, as it has been remorseless towards those who were in its power. The party in the French Revolution which was most ferocious in its dealings with the helpless victims of its fury, trembled and cowered beneath the lash of Marat, Danton, and Robespierre. Political human nature is not changed by lapse of space or time.

What is wanted, therefore, to give the Republican party its old strength, is not any change in its fundamental principles or aims, but a better temper and a calmer mind—less intolerance and greater moderation. It is the party, and the only party, which represents the advancing sentiment of the age—which aids the cause of political progress and responds to the higher aspirations and nobler aims of each successive political generation. This is its strength, and if wisely used, this will give it a permanent hold on the confidence and support of the people. The Democratic party has made no progress in either. It is the party of reaction—of reaction not only against the mistakes and heedless imprudences of the Republicans, but against the principles and ideas which have become an essential part of the very framework and substance of the nation. Nothing can give such a party even a temporary triumph but the blunders and wrongs into which too great success may betray its opponents. All that is needed now is that these be promptly and thoroughly redeemed.

The October Elections.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Judge Sharswood (Dem.) is elected to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by about 1000 majority over Judge Williams (Republican). The very last official return is not yet received, but the result is ascertained within a very few votes.

Judge Sharswood is in no respect a better jurist than Judge Williams, but he is far more generally known, and, living in Philadelphia, where he has long been on the bench, he was certain to poll more votes on personal grounds than Judge Williams, who lives at Pittsburg. No Democrat, so far as we know, supported Williams; while David Paul Brown, a veteran Republican lawyer of Philadelphia, issued a pamphlet urging Republicans to ignore party and vote for Sharswood.

We lost Philadelphia by having a county ticket on which no soldier was placed, while the Democrats had three officers of the line on theirs, and so won the votes not only of Republican soldiers, but of many who love and honor all who fought for the country against the Rebellion. Had our ticket been made up as wisely as its antagonist, the Republicans would have carried the State by thousands.

The New York *Times* says that the Republicans *complain* of the secret circular of the Democratic State Committee, whereby a great vote was drawn out for their candidates. We have seen no such complaint. It was the business of that Committee to get out as large a vote as possible, and they did it well. If we were disposed to complain at all, it would be that the Republican Committee did not do likewise. But, while we know that this Committee were far less efficient than the Democratic, we should have to know that they had ample means before assuming to censure. It is manifest that the Democratic Committee controlled and spent an extraordinary amount of money. Look again at the language of their secret circular, addressed to a confidential Democratic manager in each county, as follows:—

"Dear Sir:—The necessity for close attention to details in this contest is most apparent. It is comparatively noiseless, but it should be made full of activity.

"The great end to be accomplished is:—

"To poll every Democratic vote.

"The first thing to be done is to learn the names of all the Democrats and doubtful men. For this purpose, the blanks were furnished you, and, so far as you have returned to me the lists, I to-day send you copies by mail. Send the remainder as rapidly as possible.

"These lists are to be placed in the hands of active men in the districts; I inclose in each list a circular describing their duties, for their direction; I also inclose you a copy thereof.

"Make it your business to employ these men yourself. Do not trust to letters; go and see them; pay them for their time in warning the dilatory, and for election day, and to provide the means to haul the slow men to the polls. It is better to spend money in this way than by meetings. If you have any doubt of the men you employ, tell others of our friends that you have placed money in their hands.

"Get your detailed vote for 1865 and 1866. Compare the two, and this will show you the districts likely to be slow. Give them special attention now. It is important to get trustworthy men in each district. Do not devote your attention to making a specific majority, but look to getting out your whole vote. When this is done, the majority follows.

"In very slow districts, I would suggest a special contract with active men thus:—In 1865 the district polled 100 Democrat votes; in 1866, 120 Democratic votes. Now, for every Democratic vote over 110 polled, we will pay you a fixed sum the day after the election. This is simply an incentive to bring men out, for the vote of 1867 shows that they are there. See that your agents have all Democrats assessed, naturalized, and their taxes paid. Let me know what I can do for you. Send forward the lists rapidly.

"Be very careful of this paper; keep it private.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

"Chairman Democratic State Central Com."

—Yet with this extraordinary effort and manifestly lavish expenditure of money to an extent which the Republicans could not begin to equal, Sharswood has about 1000 majority, while the Republicans have both branches of the Legislature in spite of the defection in Philadelphia. And the Democratic vote is not so large by several thousands as it was last year, when the Republicans gave Governor Geary over 17,000 majority.

Compare these facts with the reports over which the Democrats were shouting and firing cannon last week. Contrast them with the following jubilant despatches, which appeared in the *World* of Thursday:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The election news this morning from the interior and western portions of the State still continue to show large Democratic gains, even in localities where a change was least expected.

"The State has gone Democratic by a handsome majority. The Democrats have gained two Senators and nine members of the House certain; and the probabilities are that they have carried the lower House.

"The Democracy of Pennsylvania, through Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee, send to New York a campaign document in the shape of from eight to twelve thousand Democratic majority, and ask that the Empire State will do likewise in the election on the 5th of November.

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The Republican majorities of last year continue to fall off, and Democratic majorities are sustained. Beaver county loses 500 from the Republican majority. Allegheny gives but 6000. The Democratic majority will probably be ten thousand."

Let us turn to Ohio, where General Hayes is chosen Governor and the whole Republican State ticket carried by some 3000 majority. True, we lose the Legislature, which is unlucky; but the political majority therein will represent a minority of the people. Look at the "special despatches" from this State to the *World* of Thursday:—

"COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—We have undoubtedly elected Judge Thurman Governor, and the entire Democratic State ticket, with a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

"UHRICKSVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The State officials concede Thurman and the Democratic State ticket elected. The Democrats claim from 5000 to 10,000 majority. The Legislature is probably Democratic in both branches. This is my latest from Columbus. I am on my way to New York. Bring out the guns! S. S. Cox."

—We are confident that Ohio, too, will prove to have cast a Democratic vote many thousands below that by which the State has been twice carried by the Republicans, and will be carried again. They have brought out their last vote, while the Republicans have fallen far short of theirs, as they did in 1862. We lost the State that year by 5000; we carried it the next year by 100,000. Does any one doubt that we shall carry it next year?

As to Indiana, though the election was for local officers only, and the vote generally light, its average aspect is good, especially where the vote is heaviest. Thus St. Joseph's county (the home of Schuyler Colfax) elects the whole Republican ticket by the unprecedented malority of 900, of which South Bend (the Speaker's town) gives 438. There was a special election in one ward of that town a few weeks ago, and—the vote being light—a Democrat was elected, and a great ado made over it by the *World* & *Co.* Now that ward casts a full vote, and goes largely Republican. Here are a few returns which we find telegraphed to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:—

Allen county, 1300 to 1600 Democratic majority; last year, 2088.
Delaware, 1000 Republican majority; last year, 898.
Ohio, 58 to 212 do.; last year, 137.
Rush, 200 do.; last year, 195.
St. Joseph, 900 do.; last year, 811.

The Republican majority in the State last year was 14,202.

Iowa has gone Republican on every ticket by at least 25,000 majority; our despatch says 30,000; last year on a light vote, 35,330. The Republicans of that gallant State early planted themselves openly on the equal rights of man, and there they abide. They were damaged this year by the liquor question; but they have at least 25,000 majority that may be depended on in the worst of times. Honor to them!

Such are the *real* results of the October election. Do they not differ essentially from the reports still current in Democratic circles of limited information?

"Honor to Ohio"—Defeat of Negro Suffrage.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* publishes an editorial panegyric on the Republicans of Ohio, instead of raving at and berating them, as it would seem more natural for that journal to do under the circumstances. The substance of its eulogy is, that whereas the Ohio Republicans had reason to suppose they would lose many votes, and ran great risk of losing the election by presenting the negro suffrage issue, they were too magnanimous to hesitate between expediency and duty. Says the *Tribune*:—

"That amendment was properly submitted to the people to be ratified or rejected at the late election.

"Of course, it was understood that we were to lose by it—how much could only be determined by the result. But the lower half of the State, and especially the southeastern counties, were originally and largely settled from Virginia and Kentucky; and it was notorious that many of their Republicans would resist negro suffrage, while every Democrat would do his utmost to defeat it. The Republicans, therefore, with everything at stake, including Mr. Wade's seat in the Senate, accepted—in fact, challenged—an issue which they might have postponed, and thus transformed into a hazard what before was a certainty. They did what was right, and just when they could not fail to lose by it, when trimming and a low expediency would have insured them against all danger. They have faults that might have harmed them, but did not; they suffered because they nobly dared to do right a little sooner than all who have hitherto acted with them were ready to do it. They have lost the Legislature—they came very near losing their State ticket—because they were in advance of their time."

This is as canting a piece of moral coxcombry as we remember to have seen. Did any Republican leader or journal in Ohio—nay, did the *Tribune* itself—entertain the slightest doubt, when the Ohio Legislature decided to submit the negro suffrage amendment, last winter, that it would be ratified by a large majority? It is necessary to bear in mind that the great reaction had not then set in, and there were no signs of its approach. California and Maine had not spoken; Connecticut had not been redeemed; Congress, in the fullness of its influence, was concocting the Reconstruction scheme; the elections of the preceding autumn had all been carried by the Republicans, and carried in Ohio by a majority of 43,000, which was a large gain on their majority the preceding year. In view of these circumstances, it is paltry and pitiful for the *Tribune* to say, as it does, that "they deliberately chose to be right rather than safe." They had the fullest confidence that they were safe; a confidence that seemed, at that time, to have a solid basis. After the negro suffrage amendment had passed the Legislature, the party had no further control over it. They could not have withdrawn it as an issue in this election, if they had been ever so much inclined. What could be more absurd and pharisaic than to assume the credit of a voluntary sacrifice to principle in presenting an issue which the Republican State Convention had no power to avoid? It was the Constitution of Ohio, not the Republican party, that required a vote to be taken on the suffrage amendment in this election, after it had passed the preceding Legislature. And yet the *Tribune* cries it up as an act of sublime self-sacrifice almost akin to voluntary martyrdom!

The Republican Legislature of last winter must have had uncommon penetration into the future if they foresaw the great reaction which the whole Republican press of the country have ignored and denied to exist up to last week. We would gladly be told what symptoms of the reaction existed last winter, clear enough to convince the Ohio Legislature eight months in advance of the facts, while all other Republicans yield with difficulty to the evidence of the facts themselves. But this wonderful foresight is implied in the *Tribune's* claim of self-sacrificing political virtue; for if they saw no danger, they of course ran no voluntary risk.

In good truth, so far from its being any merit in the Republican party to have submitted the negro suffrage question *anywhere*, it is an indelible disgrace to them that they did not submit it *everywhere*. Negro suffrage is the hinge of the whole Republican policy; it is what they most value in the Reconstruction laws; it is the vital breath of the party. It is a gross absurdity and a monstrous injustice to force this measure upon the South where negroes are numerous, and refuse it at home where they are few, and its adoption would be comparatively harmless. If my family insists that, for my neighbor's good, to disinfect his house and purify the air of the neighborhood, they will explode a ton of gunpowder in his dwelling, it does not become them to run screaming about the room when it is proposed to explode a few thimblefuls to perfume their own home. The rejection of negro suffrage in the North is a virtual renunciation of the principle, and exposes the attempt to force it on the South as a piece of hypocritical tyranny.

The *Tribune* finds satisfaction in the fact that so large a portion of its party voted for negro suffrage in Ohio. Will it give us some good reason why it should not be satisfied with a hope of the future adoption of negro suffrage at some distant day in the South, as well as with a distant hope in the North?

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,

NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of $1 2 3 cents per pound, 11-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ½ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

9 21 stuth 2at2p M. C. S.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of good adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortmen of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1229 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No 243 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

10 2 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,

BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. 7 21 thstu

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [8 1]4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS

OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 8 28]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 23 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Toweling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

GIRARD ROW.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 12 PHILADELPHIA.

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!

Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITTING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 20 1m

A Novelist on Novels.

In his new magazine—*St. Paul's*—Anthony Trollope discourses of the present domination of the novel in periodical literature. He says:

"As there are many critics of the literature of the day who declare that magazines are almost worthless because they are filled with padding, so are there others who are equally opposed to them, because none of them—we believe not one—is now to be found unpolluted by the silly enthusiasm of the romancer. The editor, however, who would cater successfully for the public, whatever may be his own taste and judgment in such matters, must provide that for his readers which his readers demand and will certainly obtain, whether he provide it, or whether others do so. It may be boldly asserted that no magazine could live at present that refused to regale its friends from month to month with at least one serial tale, and that the magazine which trusts to two such works will fare better than its neighbor which trusts only to one. The preaching of the day is done by the novelist, and the lessons which he teaches are those to which men and women will listen. Such was not the case fifty years ago, when Scott, though still unknown, was in his prime—it was not the case thirty years ago, when Bulwer and Disraeli and James and Ward had already become popular as masters of fiction, and when Dickens was commencing his career. Novels were indeed read, but were not a necessity in every household as they are now. Nor can any one say that the novelist will still be the preacher of the day when thirty years more shall have passed over us. The poet may then be in the ascendant—or, more probably, the writer of the scientific essay; or it may be that the bookseller of the day will find a volume of sermons from the pen of some eloquent divine to be the stock that moves itself most quickly on his shelves. Such has been the case, and may be the case again. In the meantime the editor of the magazine of to-day must provide for the readers of the day that class of literary food which they require.

"It is not probable that this present editor should feel himself called upon to quarrel with the public taste in this respect. It has been his humble, but not unpleasant task, as a man of letters, to sing, in prose, long love-ditties for his readers, and he has sung them till the singing of them has become a second nature to him. He has now put together another, which he will warble forth from month to month—a ditty not indeed composed wholly of love strains; a slight story, in which he has attempted to describe how love and ambition between them may cause the heart of a man to vacillate and make his conduct unsteady. His hero is not very heroic, and his readers, should he be happy enough to find them, will be lifted into no heaven of admiration or of wrath, by the virtues or by the vices of their new acquaintances."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hints for Pedestrians.—A Paris physician, Dr. Phœbus, has been studying afresh the causes of sore feet on the march, and the best means of preventing them. In addition to advice as to the shape of the boots, he recommends the repeated employment, during the march, of cold ablutions of the feet. Walkers, he says, should stop when they pass running streams or stagnant water long enough to take off their boots and to put their feet in the water for a minute or a minute and a half. In inhabited places vessels of water may be procured for this purpose, and the feet kept in till the sensation of heat or burning has disappeared. If any blister form, a thread of wool or cotton should be passed through it, and loosely tied. Thus the fluid escapes, but the epidermis is preserved—a precaution by which severe subsequent pain is avoided. Excoriations are best treated by a soft oxide of zinc ointment (made with benzoated lard and a little glycerine). The shoes should be soft and supple, although sufficiently thick. A dozen or two small nails in the sole, where it wears most, suffice to preserve it. The leather may be softened by rubbing a mixture of linseed oil and oxide of lead or of lard. Stockings should always be worn.

Shrewd Way of Catching Thieves.—The Paris papers reveal a new style of theft by which jewellers are losers. The thief enters the shop of a dealer in diamonds and pearls, and asks to see some small unset stones. He is well dressed, and wears colored spectacles. The stones are laid before him, spread on paper. Being very near-sighted, as his glasses prove, he is obliged to bring his eyes so near to the gems that he can pick them up with the tip of his tongue, and he keeps them in his mouth until out of the shop. If he fears detection, which seldom occurs, he swallows his treasure—whence the slang name of "Swallow it raw," given to this class by the thieves' fraternity. One of them was caught the other day. The diamond merchant, put upon his guard, said he had no small stones, but would have a large supply the next day. A policeman was in waiting; the diamonds were laid out upon paper previously impregnated with an extremely bitter drug, which, when the thief put his tongue to them, acted so violently on his sense of taste that he instantly rejected what he had just taken. The policeman appeared, and the thief was taken in the act.

Opium Eating in England.—Dr. Hawkins, of King's Lynn, has published an alarming report respecting the prevalence of opium eating in the fen country, in England. One Lynn chemist sells an average of one hundred and seventy pounds of solid opium in the year, besides corresponding quantities of laudanum. Indeed, it is said that half the quantity imported into England is consumed in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Leicestershire. The result is a great mortality of children, and a marked degeneration of the human race in those districts.

An Old Miracle Repeated.—"A rumor was current yesterday," says the *Italia*, of Naples, of September 19, "that St. Januarius would not this year perform his accustomed miracle, in consequence of the heretics and excommunicated persons who are at the present moment forming impious plots against the Holy Father. The Saint would not, however, inflict such an affront on his native city for the few hair-brained men who are now committing Heaven knows what sacrilege. This morning, indeed, St. Januarius rose earlier than usual, and at half-past 9 the blessed blood was in a state of liquefaction in the miraculous vials. A cannon shot announced to the twelve quarters of Naples that St. Januarius had performed the miracle promptly, which means that all the graces of the Lord will be poured down on Naples."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

The Park Commission.—The following embraces the principal points in Mr. Graeff's report, submitted to the Park Commissioners on Saturday:—"The superior quality of the water of the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, chemically considered, when free from impurities introduced by human agency, cannot be doubted. All analyses yet made place it in the first rank as a water proper and desirable for the ordinary domestic uses; perfectly soft, pleasant to the taste, and remarkably free from organic matter, it compares favorably with the water supplied to other places.

"A gallon of Schuylkill water contains 7·04 grains of solid matter, while the Croton river supplied to New York 10·93. The average of four analyses of the Schuylkill shows 5·76 grains per gallon." The report, in referring to the presence of sulphuric acid, states "that it is undoubtedly present in large quantities in the upper waters of the river, and at Schuylkill Haven as much as ten grains to the gallon have been detected; but fortunately the whole of this acid is neutralized, or rather converted into sulphates of lime and magnesia, by the waters of several streams, which, flowing through limestone formations, discharge their waters into the river at and above Reading, and even at that place the water has been found to test alkaline."

In reference to impure drainage in the river, it is stated "that much the largest proportion of objectionable matter is now thrown into the river at Manayunk, both as town drainage and refuse from mills, of various characters, and as this is the highest point up stream where we find impurities in large quantities flowing into the pool, the first question to decide is as to the practicability of preventing this sewage polluting the water in the river." The committee state that this matter could be carried off by a sewer along the eastern shore of the river.

As to the supply of water, this report states "that is found that the increased demands for water do not obey the same laws as that of the population, each year showing that a larger supply is required than the accession to the number of inhabitants would appear to indicate. The increase in the population for the last ten years preceding 1850 was about 70%, at which rate the population now would be 788,871, and, taking the same rate of increase for the next twenty years, we should have in 1887 a population of 2,278,680. The increase in the quantity of water supplied in the last ten years has been about 88 per cent., at which rate the average supply in 1887 would be 92,725,750 gallons per day, and the maximum required during the summer months would probably be 145,622,367 gallons per day."

The flow of the Schuylkill has been set down at about 400,000,000 gallons per day, but during ten months of the year would probably be at least five times greater. The report estimates the available waters of the whole valley of the river to be fifty per cent. of the annual rain fall, making the whole flow equal to ninety billion cubic feet a year, or an average of eighteen millions per day. It is suggested that this waste water could be made available by establishing pools or lakes of storage at several points on the river, in which the superfluous waters could be kept for gradual use.

The committee, in conclusion, offer the following suggestions:—

First. By the construction of a sewer from Manayunk to a point below Fairmount dam.

Second. By the improvement of the water-power to its fullest extent.

Third. By the erection of large auxiliary engines, to be used during the dry weather of summer, which might to some extent be so arranged as to be able to raise the water from below the dam, in case any accident should occur to that important structure.

Fourth. Additional engines of large size at the Spring Garden Works, capable of supplying the Delaware reservoirs as well as their own.

Fifth. The construction of very large distributing reservoir or reservoirs.

Sixth. The building of large retaining, compensating reservoir upon some of the streams at the headwaters of the river.

Grant for the Presidency.—Last evening a large meeting of the citizens of the Twelfth Ward was held in Fifth street, above Green, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of urging the nomination of General Grant as the Republican candidate for President. Mr. Charles M. Wagner was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We owe a deep debt of gratitude to General Ulysses S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, for the successful termination of the war of the Rebellion, by his crowning success in the capture of Richmond and of Robert E. Lee and the Rebel army under his command; and

Whereas, The people of the United States have never had an adequate opportunity to evince their strong affection for their gallant leader;

And whereas, The time has arrived to place before the Republican party and their fellow-citizens, a candidate for President of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the wisdom, sound judgment, decision, and patriotism of the great soldier of the age, we do nominate General Ulysses S. Grant as our candidate for President.

The Board of Guardians.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the Almshouse, West Philadelphia, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, October 12, 1867. Number in the house at 12 o'clock M., 2904; same time last year, 2886; increase, 18; admitted within the last two weeks, 210; births, 8; deaths, 19; discharged, 142; eloped, 38; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 76; meals, 279; total number of males in the house, 1309; females, 1595.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases $962·43.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $22 84.

The Board of Visitors made their monthly report, showing that there had been expended for incidentals, $6·70; medicines, $143·34; groceries, $915·50; coal, $7·34; total expenditure, $1072·88; whole number receiving out-door relief, 2128; Americans, 402; foreigners, 628; children, 1098.

The resignation of Dr. Hayes Agnew, Curator of the Philadelphia Hospital Pathological Museum, was read and accepted.

The Board then went into an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Agnew, resulting in the choice of Dr. William Pepper.

The storekeeper reported that since the last report there had been received eighty-six lumps of forfeited butter, the net weight of which was 744 pounds.

A communication was received from Dr. Ails, requesting the privilege of withdrawing from the position filled by him. The request was granted, and, on motion, Dr. Rex was transferred from the insane department to fill the position thus vacated.

The Board then went into an election for officers for the ensuing year.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

Found Dead.—Last evening Edward Sherry, aged twenty-five years, was found dead on a cellar-door on American street, below Jefferson. Deceased resided at the northwest corner of American and Master streets. He was well known throughout the Seventeenth Ward. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises....6:11 Moon Rises....7:08
Sun Sets....5:21 High Water....2:39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Henry Winsor, Charles Wheeler, James T. Young, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 2
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2
Fulton	Falmouth	New York	Oct. 2
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 3
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 5
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Union	Southampton	New York	Oct. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Weser	New York	Bremen	Oct. 17
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 23
New York	New York	Bremen	Oct. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct. 26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Nightingale	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 19
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 24
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Watson & Sons.
Schr B. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. B. Gallagher, Gallagher, Portsmouth, do.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Ller, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. W. Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 56 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 14th, 11 45 A. M., at Duck creek, passed ship L. B. Gilchrist, bound down.

Brig Icalia, Wilson (late Jackson, who died of fever 20th ult., at sea, off Cape Antonio), 14 days from Aspinwall, in ballast to captain. Sailed from Aspinwall for Nevassa, but shortly after leaving port all hands were stricken down with fever, but recovered, except Captain Jackson. At one time Captain Wilson was the only person able to be upon deck on duty.

Brig James Baker, Head, from Orchilla 20th ult., with guano to B. F. Folsom.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. Jeanes, Townsend, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Phebe, Strong, 3 days from Baltimore, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr M. E. Vancleaf, McCobb, from Wilmington, with lumber to captain.

Schr J. T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from New York.

Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Boston.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Jos. Fish, Stackpole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 1st inst.

Brig Harriet Amelia, Cox, for Philadelphia 1st inst., at Altavela 12th ult.

Brig L. Myers, Hicks, for Galveston, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, hence, at Galveston 1st instant.

Schr Annie Magee, Ketchum, hence, at Marblehead 13th inst.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, for Philadelphia, was at Savannah 11th inst.

Schrs J. H. Marvel, Quillen, and Bee, Hurn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 11th inst.

Schr Vrale, Mason, hence, at Apponang 10th inst.

Steamer Claymont, Carr, hence, at Richmond 11th instant.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD Street,

9 27 tfr Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make a Special Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for the Purpose Therein Mentioned.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools for the purpose of erecting privies at the new school building at Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets, in the Twentieth Ward. Warrants to be drawn in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Approve of a Certain Contract for the Erection of School Building in Twenty-fifth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the contract dated September 19th, 1867, entered into and executed by the Mayor, of the one part, and by Samuel Ogden and Thomas H. Booz, contractors, of the other part, for the erection of a school edifice on Frankford road and Somerset street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, for the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, be and the same is hereby approved and confirmed, and the sureties thereof, William W. Ogden and John C. Miller, are hereby approved.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of October Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe on Eighth Street, from Tasker to Morris Street, and on other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be, and he is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets:—

On Eighth street, from Tasker to Morris street, in the First Ward.

On Day street, from Girard avenue to Thompson street, Eighteenth Ward.

On Leib street, from Columbia avenue to the south line of the estate of Lydia Harrison, deceased.

On Martha street, from Huntingdon street to Lehigh avenue, Nineteenth Ward.

On Monmouth street, from Salmon to Edgemont street, Twenty-fifth Ward.

On Brinton street, from Jefferson street to Oxford street, Seventeenth Ward.

And on a certain street running from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, south of Arch street, in the Ninth Ward.

And on north side of Washington avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements[Garnis et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION,

in Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO,

WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthsm

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

MR. LUTZ

In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmwlm

NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. F. GUSTINE,

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,

Extra Fine Souchong or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas, of every grade
Young Hyson Teas, of finest qualities.
All fresh importations. 8 14

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

For a short time only, commencing on

TUESDAY EVENING, October 15,

and every night after until further notice, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age. Magnificent and Divine. The

APOCALYPSE

The Book of Revelation unsealed.

THE VISIONS OF ST. JOHN PRESENTED TO VIEW.

From designs by the celebrated French artist, Gustave Dore, and the most eminent artists in this country and Europe. Fifty splendid designs, representing what St. John saw when a door in Heaven was opened, as described by him in the Book of Revelation, commencing with the Vision of the Seven Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the

DAY OF JUDGMENT,

THE RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN.

The wicked descending into

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.

VIEWS OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THE FUTURE HOME OF THE CHRISTIAN—A STREET IN THE NEW JERUSALEM—THE RIVER OF LIFE AND TREE OF LIFE—GOLDEN PAVEMENTS—MAGNIFICENT PALACES, WITH JEWELED COLUMNS AND GILDED DOMES, THE WHOLE FORMING A SCENE OF

UNPARALLELED BEAUTY,

it seeming to the beholder one perfect blaze of glory.

NOTICE.—These representations, which have filled the largest halls in all the cities of this country with the most refined and intelligent in the community, were placed before the public by the request of the most eminent divines of ALL DENOMINATIONS. They have been produced upon a scale of Magnificence and Splendor never before attempted, at a cost of over FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by that most eminent artist, Hammatt Billings, Esq., whose brilliant conceptions of the Visions of St. John have fully borne out the statement made by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, author of "Barnes' Notes on the Book of Revelation," that these "visio rs would make the finest drawings in the world." And in order that the entire community may be enabled to view these beautiful and instructive representations, the price of

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS

PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.

No Reserved Seats.

EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers circulating over 300 copies in the city will please publish this advertisement, call attention to the same, and send bill to Concert Hall, October 15. A. GUDNEY,

10 8 tf Proprietor.

The Piano used at these representations is from Schomacker's popular establishment, No. 1103 Chesnut street. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's and at Risley's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

MOST POSITIVELY

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK, THE LAST SIX NIGHTS

THE BLACK CROOK,

AND

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The manager, with much regret, finding it impossible to make any arrangement for a continuance of

THE BLACK CROOK,

now in the very zenith of its success, playing to the most fashionable audiences ever known within the walls of the Academy, and delighting all with its chaste and classic beauty, must, from the force of circumstances, withdraw it on Saturday, October 19.

The programme for the ballet will be of an entire change.

BETTY RIGL, MAD'LLE PEPITA, ANTONENO, EMILY RIGL, MAD'LLE FRANK, MAD'LLE ALBERTINI, in new dances.

First time,
TARANTELLA SICILIENNE.

First time,
PAS DE BOUQUET.

First time,
GASSELLE.

Forming a combination of attraction never before witnessed in Philadelphia.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY

at 2 o'clock, when the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house. 10 14 6t

RISTORI.—AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director..... J. GRAU

SEASON OF FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

Reappearance of the most celebrated tragedienne,

MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,

MONDAY, October 21,

in her great character of

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Debut of Sig. BOZZO as ESSEX.

TUESDAY, October 22—MARY STUART.

WEDNESDAY—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work.

Will be placed before the Philadelphia public with extraordinary magnificence, gorgeous costumes, and properties of the most extensive and costly character and historically correct, surpassing anything of the kind ever seen on any stage. The Scenery, which is by the principal masters in Italy, and painted expressly in Europe, by order of Sig. Giacometti, for the production of this great tragedy, will be transferred to the Philadelphia Academy for its grand scenic effect.

Prices of Admission.—Subscriptions for five nights, $7 50; admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 35 cents. The sale of Subscription commences this (Monday) day, at 9 A. M., at the General Ticket Office, TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 924 CHESNUT Street

The sale of Seats for any of the five nights commences on Wednesday.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND WEEK OF INNISFALLEN.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

With new Scenes, original songs, etc., Edmund Falconer's Drama of INNISFALLEN.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as KATY MAGUIRE.

Mr. E. FALCONER as TERRENCE.

Supported by the Full Company.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.

In rehearsal—NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

In active preparation—SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8.

Last Night but Four of the beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who will appear in her original character of

LITTLE BAREFOOT,

TUESDAY EVENING, October 15, 1867,

Second night of the popular domestic drama, translated from the German, entitled

LITTLE BAREFOOT,

Amrie.....Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,

who will appear as ALFRED EVELYN, in Bulwer's glorious comedy entitled

MONEY.

SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE.

MONDAY, October 21—MRS. D. P. BOWERS in her new play,

MARY STUART.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

THE FAMILY RESORT

OPEN FOR THE SEASON,

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,

IN THEIR

GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.

J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.

R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—

GRAND MATINEE,

BY CARL RENTZE'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,

EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON

(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.

Vocalist—Mr. George Bishop, the favorite Ballad Tenor.

SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Package of four Tickets for $1.

To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Instruction, in all departments, commenced on MONDAY, October 7. [10 12 2t*

See advertisement under head of "Instruction."

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 10 2 6m

AUCTION SALES.

MOORELAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

October 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 12 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 800 LOTS OF EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIFS, LACES, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

October 6, at 10 o'clock on four months' credit, by order of Mr. Robert Macdonald, including cambric and Hamburg edgings and insertings, embroidered cambric bands, flounces, robes, and waists, stitched, and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, frillings, real and imitation laces, etc. [10 11 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

October 17, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles. [10 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

October 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 12 5t

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

10 bales clean picked and packed bleached linen waste. [10 15 3t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES;

On Friday Morning,

October 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit—

Full lines women's white, brown, colored, and mixed cotton hose.

Full lines men's white, brown, French, and blue mixed cotton half hose.

Full lines boys', misses', and children's white, brown, and mixed fancy hose, half and three-quarter hose.

Full lines men's, women's, and children's silk, Lisle, and Berlin gloves and gauntlets.

The above list of hosiery and gloves is of a well-known and favorite make. [10 15 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

October 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 15 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, ELEGANT MIRRORS, BAGATELLE TABLE, HANDSOME VELVET BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very large and excellent assortment of superior household furniture. Also, [10 15 2t

9 large and handsome walnut and mahogany bookcases, suitable for professional or private purposes.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1867.

The Work of Reconstruction and Restoration to go Forward.

Since the recent elections we observe that many of the Democratic papers are urging the Southern people to abandon all further action under the Reconstruction laws, and to trust to the assumed "reaction" which has set in for a return to power of the Democratic party, under whose auspices it is promised that all that has been done shall be *reversed*, and the South shall be reconstructed on the basis of caste and aristocracy.

We cannot regard this advice as either wise or practical. It is not wise, because the interests of the country all demand that the work of reconstruction shall be hastened rather than delayed. If constitutional State Governments were already in existence in the Rebel States, we should urge their admission at once, irrespective of the political character which their several communities might be likely to hereafter assume. And so, whenever any one of these States, having reconstructed itself, and organized a constitutional State Government, shall present itself for admission into the Union, it will be admitted. The people will never consent that these States shall be *kept out* of the Union to accommodate any political party. They are not now in the Union simply because by their Rebellion they lost their State Governments, and have not yet been able to constitutionally organize new ones. Under the guidance and aid of the General Government, many of them are already well advanced in the work of organizing State Governments to take the places of the old ones left vacant by the Rebellion; and as soon as that work is completed, they will be admitted, reaction or no reaction. If the people of any of these States should be so foolish as to listen to this advice of our Northern Democratic leaders, and refuse to act under the Reconstruction laws, their folly and contumacy will not be allowed to prejudice the interests of those who in good faith do act.

The proposed plan for delaying the restoration of the Union indefinitely, or until the Democratic party can get into power, is not only hostile to all the interests of the country, tending to prolong agitation and strife, but it is impractical. It cannot be done. The character of the lower House of Congress cannot be changed so as to make any change in national legislation until after the 4th of March, 1869—nor can the Senate be so changed as to give the Democratic party positive power until at least one or two years subsequently. Does anybody suppose that this great question is to be held in abeyance till then? Is nothing to be settled? But, say our Democratic wiseacres, whatever Congress may do a subsequent Congress may undo. This is not always true, even of ordinary legislation, and in regard to this question of reconstruction it is very far from the truth. A State once admitted into the Union cannot be expelled therefrom by Congress. It can only lose its status, as the Rebel States did, by rebellion and at least temporarily successful revolution. Now the people of Louisiana and of Alabama have just voted, by large majorities, to hold Constitutional Conventions for the framing of Constitutions and the organization of State Governments within their respective limits. These Conventions will be held, and Constitutions adopted, and State Governments organized. They will then present themselves for admission into the Union, and will be admitted, their Senators and Representatives taking their seats in Congress. Louisiana and Alabama will then be restored to the full position of States of this Union, which they held before the Rebellion. They will then have the same rights in the Union, and the same control over their own domestic affairs, as are possessed by Pennsylvania. The work will be done—the fact accomplished. Now, we would like to know how, when the Democratic party comes into power, if it ever does, it is going to undo all this? Will it *expel* these States? Will it abolish their Governments? Suppose the Constitution of Louisiana shall provide for universal suffrage among the citizens of that State, what is the Democratic party going to do about it? How remedy it? How prevent it? The thing cannot be reached. The result will stand.

The probability is that a majority of all the Rebel States will have been reconstructed and admitted into the Union before the expiration of the official term of the present Congress. Whatever is done in that way cannot be undone except by revolution. We conclude, therefore, that the work will stand. Nor do we think that our Democratic leaders will recommend themselves or their policy to the favorable consideration of the people, by endeavoring to postpone the reconstruction and restoration of the Rebel States. The interests of the country are too important to be thus trifled with. What the people want is the speedy settlement of this whole question. They want to see the Rebel States organized, State governments in full operation, the reign of law fully restored, and the Union once more sound and unbroken. They are not willing to postpone all this to some indefinite day in the future, when the Democratic party shall have obtained power. The contingency is too remote, and present necessities and interests are too pressing, to admit of any such delay.

The Study of Professions and Learning of Trades.

There has been for many years a perceptible increase in the number of young men who are seeking to make a living by entering the professions, and a visible diminution of those who are choosing, by honest toil, to acquire a competency by learning a trade. We do not see where this current will lead to, if it continues at the same rate it has been flowing for the past twenty years, but suppose that the natural equilibrium will be restored some time by the utter failure of the professions as a means of living, and a compulsory return to the work of the muscle instead of the brain. It seems, however, about time that the reaction should set in. A glance at our Philadelphia bar will show how poor an inducement is held out by the profession of law; yet how many who could earn a sufficient competency by their muscles are living from hand to mouth, because of a false pride or preference which induces them to attempt a task which they are incapable of fulfilling! Of the numerous lawyers at the bar of our city, how many of them are making an income in proportion to what they could had they adopted a trade? While the attorneys are numbered by hundreds, the successful lawyers can be almost counted on your fingers. Yet with this evidence of the almost certain result of such an attempt, the crowd still continues to flock up for admission, and seek to fill a position which, if there were no competitors, they would still be unfitted by nature to adequately maintain. As it is, with powerful rivals, and men who are by nature fitted for legal prominence, they sink into insignificance, and barely manage to live by doing other work than that pertaining to their profession. The same remarks apply in a lesser degree to both medicine and divinity. In them are men who were never designed by nature for anything but a trade, and who, having wilfully mistaken their calling, are paying dearly for their supposed respectability by straightened means and wretched remorse. It is not as if this was an exceptional thing, but it is an everyday occurrence. Honest labor is being held derogatory, and one of the professions seems the only thing highly respectable. The consequences are, of course, disastrous. We have a deteriorated bar, a shallow ministry, and incapable physicians, while the trades languish for want of those who are capable of filling them with skill and energy. The idea seems to have possessed the mind of youthful America that it is beneath the dignity of our people to work with their hands, that it is a discredit to be a machinist, or a bricklayer, or a carpenter, or a dozen other trades all equally honorable and remunerative. Under the influence of this idea, the apprenticeship system is being gradually abandoned, and our statute which relates to apprentices is reckoned among the obsolete laws of the days of our colonial government. That we deprecate this unfounded notion it is hardly necessary for us to say. We mourn over this false standard of respectability, a standard as ridiculous as it is ruinous to the prospects of many of our young men. The professions are overflooded. So full are they, that if not a recruit was added for ten years, the want of them would never be felt. While they are crowded to repletion, the trades are opening a chance for a competency, which needs but energy to secure. The broad field of skilled labor calls for young men to enter and possess themselves of its wealth. It holds forth a prospect of almost immediate support and of certain independency in the future. There is but one need, and that is the will to undertake the necessary preparation. The superior intelligence of our young men forms an effectual protection against any fears of foreign competition. That the want is felt is proved by the action of many of our manufacturers, and especially those of machinery, who are importing, at a heavy expense, skilled hands from Belgium, because their want cannot be supplied by native material. This fact is a demonstration of a want, and it behooves our young men and boys to see to it that they secure the lucrative places now offered to foreigners.

Parents are doing a grievous wrong to their children in not impressing on them the honor and dignity of labor. It is with them that the responsibility must rest, and when we see them putting their sons into stores at ridiculously low wages, or eagerly seeking to gain them places as office boys with lawyers, and congratulating themselves that they are doing their sons a great favor, rather than having the boys apprenticed to some trade, we regret to think of the wrong they are really committing on their children. Until a boy is of age, he certainly cannot do more than make his living: if he does that he does well—far better than most boys. His living can be earned either by the purposeless life in a store or an office, or else by a course of training which will fit him for a future clearly marked out, and which will be remunerative as well as honorable—for a position which is entirely independent of the will of a superior, and which, in any quarter of the globe, could gain for him his daily bread.

The choice is made. The boy is put at a place of "respectability," and he fritters away the precious years which should have been devoted to preparation, in idling among bales, running errands, or summing up small accounts. He is of age at last, with no money saved, with little knowledge acquired, with habits expensive, and probably with wrong ideas in regard to real labor. He certainly will have false notions on the subject of respectability, and doubtless passes through life a clerk, or possibly a salesman, with an insufficient income and heavy expenses, rather than as a skilled mechanic, universally respected, and yearly saving money. Such is too true a picture of what is daily occurring. We most earnestly call upon fathers with boys not yet entered in a business, to hesitate before they close the avenues of an honest trade, and put their sons into a field which is no more respectable, and which is filled already by many whose money and family connections give them too great a preference to be overcome. A trade is the great opening to-day for every American boy.

The Vacancy in the District Court.

The election of Judge Sharswood to the Supreme Bench causes his resignation of his seat in the District Court, and leaves a vacancy to be filled by the appointment of Governor Geary. A paper is already being circulated in favor of the selection of Hon. M. Russell Thayer for that position. It is being signed by all, without distinction of party, and is a merited compliment to an honorable and able gentleman. Mr. Thayer's defeat was due to the superior popularity of Judge Ludlow, and not to any fault of his own, this popularity drawing away Republican votes. It is now only just to our nominee for those who opposed him before, for personal reasons, to lend their aid to give him the post in the District Court. We most warmly and earnestly commend the selection, and urge upon the Governor the propriety of such an appointment, which would be unusually acceptable to all classes of our people.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "QUEEN"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING,
Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, and Manufactories, on most liberal terms and at current rates.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
10 10 12t No. 419 WALNUT Street.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730 4p

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 28, of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Pittsburg, Oct. 8, 1867. 10 11 6t

☞ TENTH WARD.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF
TENTH WARD,
Favorable to the nomination of GENERAL GRANT as the candidate of the Republican Party for President, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M., N. E. Corner BROAD and RACE Streets, for the purpose of forming a Campaign Club.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
A. WILSON HENSZEY,
H. C. HOWELL,
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
10 15 2t And many others.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—TO MOTHERS.—Thousands of lovely females, in the springtime of womanhood, have been rescued from an untimely grave by the agency of these medicines. When the sprightliness of the romp is changed to apathy and internal suffering, and the glow of health to the sallow hue of cankering disease, it is a crisis which requires the maternal attention and solicitude, and for which the pills will be found an efficient remedy. They are equally efficacious in the autumn or turn of life—the most critical period of woman's existence. Sold by all Druggists. 10 15 thuth3t

☞ OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be held, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
10 15 tuths10t* B. F. STOKES, Secretary.

☞ THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL meeting of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Association, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, when an election will be held for Officers and Managers of the Association for the ensuing year.
JOHN H. ATWOOD,
10 12 3t4p Secretary.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
October 12, 1867.
The mails for Europe, per Steamship SCOTIA, will close at this Office on TUESDAY, October 15, at 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 9 P. M., in consequence of the vessel sailing from her port at an early hour on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst.
It HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15, 1867.
A Supplementary Mail for the Steamship SCOTIA will close at this office THIS DAY at 9 o'clock P. M.
It HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 16 2m4p

☞ PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

"London"	Life Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling,	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use applied by the hand or soft brush.
Only 75 cents a bottle, $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 530 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 3 stuthsp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 20 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 28th instant.
10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts. Office removed from No. 1214 Chesnut St.
There are vacancies, day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.
Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.....$5 00
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION.....$5 00
Pupils will be received every day this week and next.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin October 14 and October 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [10 15 4t

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. CETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
PARIS, 1867.
Steinway & Sons Triumphant,
HAVING BEEN AWARDED
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
In all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthsatf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 1m North Side, above Ninth.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
LADIES' DRESS FURS,
On Tuesday, October 15.
Our choice selection of
FUR GARMENTS
Will consist, in general terms, of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FURS;
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
Which ranks next in elegance and variety to the Russian.
EASTERN AMERICAN SABLE,
A popular and durable Fur.
ERMINE,
ASTRACHAN,
RUSSIAN SQUIRREL,
GREY CRIMEAN,
PERSIANNE,
FINE CHINCHILLA,
BESIDES MANY OTHER VARIETIES.
We invite particular attention to our display of
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES,
IN BLACK, WHITE, AND GREY.
ALSO, TO THE
ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES,
A Fur much esteemed by the elite in the capitals of Europe.
Our Furs are originally selected in the raw state by an experienced practical Furrier, and are personally inspected by him in every stage of their manufacture, and no article is allowed to pass into our SALES DEPARTMENT unless perfect in every respect.
OUR FUR SALES DEPARTMENT
Is presided over by a lady of twenty years' practical experience in this business, whose representations can be implicitly relied on, apart from the reputation enjoyed by our house since our extension into this branch.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
10 15 2t PHILADELPHIA.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELLERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
AND [10 15 tuthssmrp
PARIS JET JEWELRY.

SALE OF ELEGANT ORNAMENTS, ETC.—WE WILL SELL ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS NEXT, OCTOBER 17 AND 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET, A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT MARBLE AND ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, MOSAIC TABLES, LARGE VASES FOR HALLS, MARBLE STATUARY, VERDE ANTIQUE, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, ROCALIA CHINA VASES, BRONZE CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS, ETC. ETC., ALL THE SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF MESSRS. VITI BROS., LATE VITO VITI & SONS. THE COLLECTION WILL BE ARRANGED FOR EXAMINATION ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH INST., WITH CATALOGUES, AND WILL BE WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
10 15 2t AUCTIONEER.

PATES DE FOIES GRAS.
French Pates De Foies Gras,
JUST RECEIVED.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths6p PHILADELPHIA.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8rp

WINDOW GLASS,
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
French Plate Glass Agency,
NOS. 205, 207, 209, AND 211 N. FOURTH ST.,
10 15 12t5p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8 50.
CRIFFITH & PACE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor in the above case will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1867. In the meantime, access can be had to the said Report, at the Auditor's office, No. 627 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the same; when and where exceptions must be filed, if thought proper, agreeably to the Rules of Court in such case made and provided.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor.
Philadelphia, October 14, A. D., 1867. [10 15 tuth3t*

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusement see Third Page.]

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Tuition, Ten Dollars per quarter, under the best Masters. See advertisement under the head of "Special Notices." 10 15 4t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S BAZAR.
A REPOSITORY OF
Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

HARPER'S BAZAR, the publication of which has just been commenced by HARPER & BROTHERS, is an Illustrated Weekly Journal, devoted to Fashion and Household Literature.

It is the first Weekly Journal of Fashion ever published in the United States. By arrangements which the Publishers have perfected, at great cost, with the most celebrated European Fashion Journals—particularly with the well-known *Bazar* of Berlin—Illustrations of Fashions for each week of the year will appear in HARPER'S BAZAR simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage which will belong exclusively to this Journal.

In a country where three hundred millions of dollars are annually expended for dry goods, to be transformed into articles of dress, trustworthy and practical instruction as to the most tasteful and economical methods of fashioning these articles become of the greatest value to American women. The BAZAR will contain full and explicit instructions, with illustrations, which will enable every lady reader to cut and make her own and her children's entire wardrobe, with a large portion of her husband's. Each alternate number will be accompanied with large Pattern Plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns, applicable to every article of wardrobe made in the family, with the necessary directions for cutting and making. Similar illustrations and descriptions of fancy work will also be furnished. These patterns will be executed in Paris and Berlin, and will surpass anything of the kind hitherto produced in this country. Frequently an elegant Colored Fashion Plate will be presented with the paper. Practical descriptions will also be given of the fashions especially in vogue in New York—the centre of fashion in America.

HARPER'S BAZAR, besides being the leading fashion journal in this country, will also aim to present before its readers the very best specimens of household literature. It will contain original and selected Serial Stories, Poetry, Novelettes, articles on the Topics of the Day (excluding politics), on Books, Art, Morals, Familiar Science, Education, Amusements, Hygiene, Etiquette, Housekeeping, Gardening, with Home and Foreign Gossip. No subject of household interest will be excluded from its columns.

In the first number of the BAZAR will be commenced a Novel, entitled "The Cord and the Creese; or, the Brandon Mystery," by James De Mille, Esq., author of "The Dodge Club." This novel has been read in manuscript by several of our most competent critics, who unanimously pronounce it, in point of interest of plot, variety of adventure, and graphic delineation of character, to be fully equal to any of the novels of Wilkie Collins.

HARPER'S BAZAR will contain sixteen folio pages, of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly, at Ten Cents per single number, or Four Dollars per year.

Ladies in the country will be supplied gratuitously through the mails with the first six numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR upon written application to the Publishers.

Postage, Five Cents for three months.

Single subscribers will be supplied from the beginning to the end of the year 1868, which will complete the first volume, for the yearly price of Four Dollars.

An extra copy will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers, at Four Dollars each, in one remittance; or, six copies for Twenty Dollars.

10 14 3t] HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York, October, 1867.

CLOTHING.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881,	
$102 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862,
$165 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864,
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865,
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67,
$80 42	do.	do.	5 ₰ cent. 10-40s,
$163 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue,
$157 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 1 tuthsim

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OUR BUSINESS COMMUNITY who advertise in papers outside of Philadelphia, would do well to communicate with Messrs. Wetherill & Smith, who have opened an office in the *Public Ledger* building, for the transaction of the General Advertising Agency Business. Their list embraces the best advertising journals in the country. Business men who deal with agents should remember that they are charged no commission whatever This is paid by the proprietors of the papers.

DURING the war Philadelphia sustained her Volunteer Hospitals and Refreshment Saloons. Now it is proposed to educate and care for those who were made orphans during the war. Those who would aid in this laudable undertaking should at once subscribe towards the endowment of the Riverside Institute. Shares, $1 each, securing a present and handsome engraving, are for sale at No. 1225 Chesnut street.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE YOU MAY DO.—One gentleman says, my doctors' bills for five years averaged one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Three years ago I procured one of Dr. HUMPHREYS' cases of HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, and since that time my doctors' bills have averaged $15 per year, and we have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. Price $10, sent by express on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y. General Depot, No. 637 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

THE great Combination Sewing and Buttonhole Machine is destined to supersede all others in the market. This is evident from the wonderful popularity this machine has acquired in a few months. The like was never before known. We understand all orders are booked and the machines delivered in turn as fast as possible from the depot, at Eleventh and Chesnut.

"LET US SETTLE DOWN"—And in doing that, let us all, the winners and the losers in the election, get new suits of Fall Clothing, the former because having won, it is appropriate to appear to the best advantage, and the latter because they have lost, that they may look as though they had won. This arrangement can be effected satisfactorily, and at little cost, by visiting Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

USE "PLANTATION" TOBACCO—the best in market. E. Goodwin & Brother sell it everywhere.

ONLY $1 for a beautiful Photo-Miniature at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards, or one large picture, $1.

SURPASSED BY NO OTHER, AND MADE BY HAND.—
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt,"
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt,"
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt"
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
Great Inducements!
Great Inducements!
Great Inducements!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
NOTE—People who don't believe advertisements should come and see our stock and our establishment.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

ALLAN—PEARCE—At Bordentown, N. J., on the 14th instant, by Rev. J. W. Custis, JAMES L. ALLAN to MARY S., daughter of Joseph Pearce, all of Bordentown.

ELDER—BROUNLY.—On the 13th instant, at the Parsonage, No. 121 Almond street, Mr. CHARLES E. ELDER to Miss LIZZIE BROUNLY, both of Philadelphia.

CALHOUN—SCHUYLER.—On Monday morning, October 14, by the Rev. R. H. Allen, Mr. JAMES K. CALHOUN to MARIA LOUISE SCHUYLER, of this city.

DIED.

AGAR.—On the 12th instant, MIRIAM W. AGAR. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Scull, No. 1 Paul's Church Yard, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOECKLEY.—At Burlington, N. J., on the morning of the 14th instant, CHARLES R., youngest son of C. F. and E. I. Hoeckley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his brother, No. 1751 N. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

MEALEY.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ANN MEALEY, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1434 Carpenter street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MONAGHAN.—On the 14th instant, ROSANNA, wife of William Monaghan, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 1939 Wilcox street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES]

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—At the meeting of the Commercial Exchange this morning, Mr. James Barratt, Vice President, announced the death of Mr. Jeremiah Van Brunt, a wholesale provision merchant, doing business on Front street, above Race. A committee was appointed, who shortly after presented the following series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopt. d:—

Whereas, Providence has, in His inscrutable wisdom, called from our midst an esteemed member of this Association, who was much endeared to each of us for his social manners, goodness of heart, and unobtrusive deportment.

Resolved, That in the death of our late member I. Van Brunt, Sr., we lament the loss of a warm friend and devoted member.

Resolved, That we tend r the deepest sympathy of this Association to his bereaved family.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER,
THOMAS WILSON,
A. B. THOMPSON,
J. T. ALBURGER,
W. DUKE MURPHY. } Committee.

A NEW ARMORY.—This evening the Artillery Corps of the Washington Grays will take formal possession of its fine new armory, in the building formerly known as Ellis' Riding School, on Lardner's street, in the rear of the Horticultural Hall. The stated drills of the Corps will hereafter take place on Tuesday evening of each week, the first drill in each month being a parade drill. The stated meetings of the Corps will be held on the first Thursday of each month.

A DASTARDLY TRANSACTION.—Thomas Riley, residing at No. 29 Reed street, and notorious for the trouble he creates, yesterday shot at a gentleman riding in a carriage by his house. Officer Lyons came up to arrest him, when he turned upon him and fired, the ball passing under the left arm of the policeman. He was taken in custody and committed by Alderman Tittermary.

VERDICT.—The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict this morning, in the case of William S. Woodruff:—"That the said William S. Woodruff came to his death by being accidentally run over by car No. 36 of the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railroad, on October 12, 1867, at Fourth and German streets."

RECOGNIZED.—The body of the man found drowned at Market street bridge, a day or two since, and who was supposed to have been Miller, the murderer, has been recognized as that of Daniel Strain, a white man, who formerly resided in Pine street, below Twenty-fourth.

A STABBING CASE.—Samuel James and William Peters, two colored boys, living on Montcalm street, fell out last night and into a quarrel, when the former drawing a pocket knife, stabbed the latter in the hip. Alderman Swift committed James to answer.

THE WHISKY WAR—HOW THE GREAT RAID ON THE RICHMOND STILLS CLOSED YESTERDAY.—The results of the great raid on the illicit stills at Richmond yesterday afternoon, in addition to what we published yesterday, were as follows:—

The detachment under the command of Deputy Marshal Wippy paid their first visit to a place at the corner of Cumberland and Beach streets, where they captured a copper still and worm, and destroyed nineteen hogsheads of molasses mash. In the rear of the Episcopal church, on Huntingdon street, twelve hogsheads of mash were upset, but the still and its accompaniments had been removed In the rear of Huntingdon street, below Almond, two extensive distilleries were found. The still had been removed from one, but in the other it was yet in position, and was taken possession of, and sixty-six hogsheads of mash were set afloat. In the cellar of the house at the corner of Huntingdon and Almond streets were found a still under full headway and six hogsheads of the inevitable mash, all of which were appropriately cared for. In the rear of the Catholic church at Huntingdon and Cedar streets was found another extensive establishment, which had originally been used as a tan-yard. The large vats for tanning hides had been converted into receptacles for mash, and two of them, ten feet in length and depth and five feet in width, were found brimful, in addition to thirteen hogsheads of the same vile concoction. When the officers entered this establishment the fire under the still was burning. It had a capacity of six hundred and fifty gallons, and was carted off, together with the worm, head, pumps, and other appurtenances. The whole concern was demolished, and Deputy Wippy's detachment then effected a junction with the other parties.

Deputy Collector Foulkrod's party, the operations of which, up to 2 o'clock, we gave yesterday, next visited Edgemont street. At No. 1522 eight hogsheads of mash were destroyed, but no still was found. At Nos. 1528 and 1530 signs of distillation were discovered, but these establishments had been abandoned, and nothing but empty hogsheads were found. At No. 1536 a still, head, and worm were found and taken into custody. Salmon street was then attended to. In the rear of No. 1538 six hogsheads of mash were demolished; and at No. 1541 seven more shared the same fate, but no still was found at either place. Under a pile of boards in the yard of No. 1540, a barrel of whisky was found secreted and duly confiscated. In a pigpen in the rear of No. 1523 was found a still, covered over with lumber. Williams street came next in order, and at No. 1135 seven hogsheads of mash were destroyed, and at No. 1144 eight more; but the stills of both these establishments had been removed. On Fremont street, above Salmon, a distillery in full operation was discovered, after a long and wearisome search. A woman was in charge, but despite her earnest protestations, fifteen hogsheads of mash were overturned, and the still carried off. On Williams street, above Salmon, six hogsheads of mash were demolished, but, as usual, the still had previously disappeared. At No. 1152 Williams street a still was secured, and at No. 1134 three hogsheads of mash were emptied on the ground. In a long, low stable at the corner of Williams and Monmouth streets, twelve hogsheads of mash met their fate, and three more, which were found in the adjoining yard, were equally unfortunate. The last place visited by the detachment was a shed on Melville street, below Williams, where twelve hogsheads of mash were demolished, and, this accomplished, Deputy Collector Foulkrod and his party repaired to the rendezvous at Lehigh avenue and Richmond street.

Chief Cole's party, in addition to the results of their raid published by us yesterday, found two distilleries at the upper part of Salmon street. The stills had both been removed, but thirty hogsheads of mash were found and demolished. As the party were returning to the rendezvous they searched an establishment on Maple street, from which the still had just been removed, the bricks which had supported it not having had time to cool. In an adjoining field the missing article was found, covered with earth, while the "worm" was discovered in a house near by. The demolition of sixteen hogsheads of mash at this point completed the operations of the party, and they then repaired to the rendezvous.

After these laborious operations the expedition returned to the city, bearing with them nine wagon-loads of distilling apparatus, including ten complete stills, three barrels of whisky, and one barrel of pure molasses. Altogether, about three hundred and seventy-five hogsheads of molasses mash were destroyed, the proprietors thereby sustaining a loss, on the original cost, of $25,000.

Notwithstanding the desolation which followed in the path of the marines, Richmond was by no means dismayed. The whisky people of that section have by this time become somewhat accustomed to these raids and their results, and regard the destruction of their contraband articles as a portion of the risks which they must inevitably encounter in the prosecution of a business which is frowned upon by the law of the land. Though sadly grieved, they were not utterly discouraged; and as soon as the officers had started for the city they prepared to renew their operations in many instances.

As but few of the stills had been carried off this was not a difficult task for most of them, and by midnight a number were again in full blast, some of them in the very sheds which had been so thoroughly "cleaned out" during the afternoon. One spirited female of Hibernian extraction, and remarkably fond of ardent molasses, remarked that "it didn't matther to her if they carried off everything she had. As soon as she could git howld of a tin pan she could made her two gallons of whisky on the shtove, sure." There is nothing so cheering as hopefulness under adversity, especially when it is flavored with the fumes of whisky.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About quarter after 10 o'clock this morning, an accident occurred at the store of Messrs. Burns & Smucker, No. 605 Market street, by which Patrick J. Toner, aged thirty years, lost his life. It appears that he, in connection with several others, was engaged in hoisting a hogshead of molasses from the cellar to the first floor. The hogshead had been elevated to the desired height to pull it in and land it on the floor, when Toner, in some way unknown, struck his foot against a board which tripped him up. As he was falling he caught hold of a barrel of sugar weighing 500 pounds, and both were precipitated into the cellar. The barrel struck deceased on the neck, breaking it, and killing him instantly. Toner resided in the neighborhood of Sixth and Lombard. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ROBBERY OF $250 AND JEWELRY.—At an early hour this morning Officer Blandford was startled by a shrill cry of stop thief, coming from the vicinity of Fourth and Shippen streets, and struck off for a man dodging about, whom he soon collared, the prisoner proving to be none other than "Whity" Thackara. The latter was in the act of absconding with $250 in notes, and all of his so-called wife's jewelry, consisting of an endless variety of ear-rings, watches, diamond pins, etc. But our modern Jews have it that man and wife are flesh of one flesh, etc., and so "Whity" could not be prosecuted for robbery, but his irate spouse charged him with illegal voting, upon which charge he was arrested, and is held for a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler.

FLYING HIS VOCATION.—William Scott was arrested for drunkenness at the Tenth District Station House. He was placed in a cell containing another occupant, and there allowed to remain until return of consciousness. When this transpired, Scott examined his fellow-prisoner—indeed, so closely that he found $1·60 in one of his pockets, which he picked out and forgot to return. He was apprehended for this theft, and remanded by Alderman Shoemaker to another cell to await a hearing.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—An old lady living in a tenement house at Second and Union streets had just received the lifeless form of her son, who had been drowned. Yesterday afternoon, after her grief had somewhat subsided, she desired to tie crape upon the door. This was opposed by Michael Burk and Bridget his wife. The old lady insisted, when, it is alleged, the man and wife beat the old lady in a brutal manner, knocked her down, kicked her, and otherwise maltreated her. They were arrested, and committed by Alderman Morrow, to answer.

HABELMAN'S FIRST CONCERT will be given at Horticultural Hall, this evening, Mme Bertha Johannsen, Mr. Jean Louis, Mr. Habelman, Mr. Carl Sentz, and other artistes will assist. The second concert will be given at the same place to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, when Miss De Negri, the favorite Philadelphia amateur *prima donna*, will make her first appearance this season. Seats and tickets for both concerts at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

DROWNED.—A lad, named James Bayley, aged six years, fell into the mud, at Dock street wharf, yesterday. He was pulled out in a short time and endeavors made to resuscitate him, but they were all of no avail, the mud having smothered him. He was conveyed to his late residence, No. 210 Union street, where the Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

RICHARDS, THE DEAD-ALIVE MAN—AN IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING TRIAL.—A case was tried in the District Court last week, before Judge Sharswood, of such a peculiar nature as to attract a large degree of public attention. It appears that a certain—or, as subsequent events seemed to show, rather an *uncertain*—Elias Charles Richards, in the summer of 1865, obtained a policy of insurance for $10,000 in the American Life Insurance Company of this city. Subsequently the policy was assigned to Edward S. Conner, and by him suit was brought against the company for the recovery of the entire amount of $10,000. The plaintiff alleged that the said Richards was drowned on the evening of September 15, 1865, in the Susquehanna river, near Perryville. The defendants denied this, and maintained that the man is now alive.

The testimony adduced on the trial exhibited a series of circumstances and manœuvres of the most interesting character. No starting point could be found for the man Richards. He came from nowhere, belonged nowhere, had no family, no relatives, no friends, no business, no money—a regular "Topsy" of the masculine gender. He was picked up by the agent who insured him somewhere in Philadelphia—he couldn't tell where—taken down to Maryland, and there the papers were made out and insurance effected to the extent of $20,000, $10,000 being in the Charter Oak. This was in June. Richards stayed in that neighborhood a few days, went away, and returned again in July, and remained two or three days, went away, and returned again in the night of the 14th of September. On the two previous occasions he was dressed as a gentleman, wore a broadcloth suit, and carried a gold watch. On his last visit he had on linen clothing much worn, straw hat, old shoes, with no money, no watch, nor luggage of any kind. He had bargained for a farm, and through the same agent who insured him he succeeded in obtaining $2000, on his policies of $20,000, of Mr. Conner. One thousand dollars of this money he paid to the agent, and received a bond for a deed.

On the evening of the 15th of September this Richards proposed to two men, after finding out that one couldn't swim, and that the other wouldn't, to take a walk with him along the bank of the river. They went with him. He insisted upon going into the water. They went out upon a raft lying behind a wooded point of land, and Richards went in to bathe. He swam about near to the float for some time, and then got up on the timbers. After awhile Richards said he hadn't had swim enough, and would go in again, and said he might get the cramps, and if he did he wished them to come to his assistance. It was now quite dark. He went in again, and this time swam directly away from the float, and when about forty yards off cried out that he had the cramps. The two men were frightened, and ran for a boat. When they returned they could neither see nor hear anything of Richards, and, therefore, believed him drowned. This was the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, except the testimony of one individual that he thought he saw the body of a man floating on the water, some eight days after the drowning, but which was proven to be a hoop covered with weeds and grass.

The defendants offered in testimony the peculiar circumstances attending the effecting of the insurance, the singular conduct of the man, his appearance in the hot summer in woollen clothes, and in September in a thin and worn-out summer suit and the time and method of his going into the river to bathe, as indicating fraud, premeditated, and most systematically arranged and perpetrated. They also produced the testimony of two witnesses, one of whom had seen this same Richards once, and the other three times, alive, since the alleged drowning.

The case was ably argued on both sides by the eminent attorneys, Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., for the plaintiff, and Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst for the defendants. The vehement declamation of Mr. Brewster, and the impressive eloquence of Mr. Hazlehurst seemed to have equal effect upon the judgment of the jury—to have balanced their minds upon the decision of disagreement. Therefore the case goes over to another trial.

Of course, when the doctors disagree editors cannot undertake to decide. Yet we would take this occasion to say that life insurance companies cannot be too watchful in guarding against fraud and misrepresentation. Nearly the entire benefits of life insurance accrue to widows and orphans. It is therefore the interest of all husbands and fathers who are insured that these institutions should be protected against fraud, so that they will be able to meet the liabilities, arising from all honest and legitimate insurances.

During the past two years many attempts have been made to swindle Life Insurance Companies. In Illinois an insured man sent some other person's dead body as his representative to the grave, while he stayed back to collect the policy. In Cincinnati a man buried a lot of willow sticks for the same purpose; and a variety of singular contrivances have been made use of in this and in different sections of the country, which seem to indicate that a regular, systematic organization has been effected to defraud these benevolent institutions.

The people should not suppose, because several cases of fraud have been the subjects of litigation that, therefore, life insurance companies are reluctant to pay their claims and losses. Such is far from being the fact. The American Life Insurance Company, and the other similar institutions in this city, and, in fact, all with which we are acquainted in this country, are noted for their promptness and generosity in the settlement of claims.

Whether "Richard-s *is* himself again," or "any other man," we suppose will be made manifest at the next trial.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Before Alderman Hurley, this morning, Patrick Savage was arraigned upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that Savage entered the store of Messrs. Duque & Gonzalez, tobacconists, No. 50 N. Second street, yesterday, having several dress patterns under his arm. These he represented to be pure silk. Twenty dollars apiece for three was offered and accepted. Savage then departed, stating that he would be in to-day with some shawls. Mr. Duque exhibited what he purchased to several friends, and they were pronounced Pongee silks. He thereupon had Savage arrested and taken before the Alderman, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

A TESTIMONIAL.—The United States Hose Company, of this city, proceed to-morrow to Lancaster, for the purpose of presenting to the Union Hose Company, of that city, a testimonial in the shape of a handsomely carved frame containing the photographs of the members of the visiting Company. The frame can be seen at Cullin & Moore's, No. 522 North Third street.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—Barney Parr was arrested by Officer Gerrans, at Seventeenth and Federal streets, for complicity in a horse-stealing case. When escorted to the Station House, the officer was set upon by Samuel Kennedy and Thos. McGarvey, who attempted to rescue the prisoner. Officer Hirst coming up a brisk fight ensued, in which the latter officer had his head injured. The trio were arrested, and committed by Alderman Mink.

DIED BY HIS OWN HAND.—John Grupp, whom it will be remembered shot himself a few days since, and finding that he could not shuffle off this mortal coil, attempted to drown himself, but did not succeed in doing so, because the water was not deep enough, died from the effects of the wound last night at the Episcopal Hospital. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest.

STEALING A WATCH.—George Hennesy and Joseph Vincent were sent to a cooper shop, No. 8 North Fifth street, and while there, it is alleged, instead of picking up shavings, picked up a watch belonging to an employe there. They were discovered, arrested, and held by Alderman Hurley in $500 bail.

ODD FORKS.—A VARIETY OF PATTERNS of Table Forks may be had in any number desired, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

REVOLVING CORN POPPERS, OR CHESTnut Roasters, a variety of Coffee Roasters, and a fair variety of Housekeepers' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IN USING DANNER'S PATENT WASHING Machine, scalding hot suds are agitated into and through the texture of your clothing. This removes nearly all the dirt without the necessity of rubbing. They are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-hand MUD DIGGING MACHINE, a PILE DRIVER, and two SCOWS—all to be in good order. Apply to Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, No. 15 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, next SATURDAY, between 9 and 3 o'clock. 10 15 3t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators also, Crandall's Patent Cruiches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 124 TENTH street, below Chesnut. 5 29t

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

President Johnson and the Tenure of Office Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

Mr. Johnson seems determined to violate the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill in the case of Stanton. Only a few days ago it was announced semi-officially that he had prepared charges against Mr. Stanton, to be submitted to the Senate, in explanation of the reason for his suspension, and it is well known that Grant was appointed to the War Office *ad interim*, until the Senate should pass upon Stanton's case.

But the recent elections have caused Johnson to take bolder ground, and he is determined now to disregard entirely the Tenure of Office bill, and maintains that he has the right to remove Stanton absolutely, and will accordingly fill the vacancy before the meeting of Congress, and upon its assembling will send the name of the appointee to the Senate, as in the case of ordinary vacancies.

This proceeding is regarded as most high-handed by several members of the Judiciary Committee, and it will greatly strengthen the hands of the impeachers. Johnson seems disposed to play into their hands, and will defy them.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 111¾@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 108¾@108¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 106¼@106¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 106¼@106¾.
United States 10-40s, 104¼@104¾.
June and July 7-30s, 104¾@104¾. Market heavy.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Cotton dull at 19c. Flour firm, 15,000 barrels sold—State, $9·35@11·35; Ohio, $10·90@14·25; Western, $9·35@14·10; Southern, $11·15; California $11·75@13·75. Wheat firm, and 2@4c. higher; 125,000 bushels spring Wheat, $2·33@2·40. Corn firm, at 1c. higher; 98,000 bushels sold mixed Western, $1·42@1·43. Oats firmer; 50,000 bushels sold; Western, 82½@83c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22·50@22·40. Lard steady at 14@14¾.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Flour and wheat closed dull, advance lost. Corn sold at $1·42 in store; $1·43 afloat. Oats, 81 cents. Whisky quiet. Pork, $22·37½. Lard dull. Tallow heavy.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Released Unconditionally.

The fact has already been announced that Garibaldi was sent to Caprera without any undertaking being required from him by the Italian Government. In the *Movimento*, of Genoa, appears the following letter from the General himself to that effect:—

"GENOA, Sept. 27, 1867.—In the Citadel of Alessandria the offer was made to restore me to complete liberty, and without conditions, at Caprera. In order to avoid all ambiguity, I beg you to publish it. Yours, G. GARIBALDI."

GERMANY.

Postal Convention with South Germany.

A telegram states that about the middle of October negotiations will be opened for the conclusion of postal arrangements with South Germany. The Southern States will send plenipotentiaries for that purpose to Berlin.

SOUTH GERMANY.

A Radical Meeting in Wurtemburg.

A Stuttgart letter of September 29 says that a numerous meeting of the popular party, held here, has voted the rejection of the treaties concluded with Prussia, and declared also that the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Varnbuhler) had not the confidence of the country. Then the meeting pronounced against the new law of military service as not identical with the same law which is in force in Switzerland, and against the augmentation of the taxes. Finally, it voted the convocation of a national constituent assembly, in conformity with the law of the 1st of July, 1849.

AUSTRIA.

Secret and Curious Negotiations of Kossuth with Russia and France.

The *Naplo*, of Pesth, publishes the following:—"On the 1st of August, 1849, Batthyanyi and Szemere arrived at Nyiraoni to proceed to Arad, by order of the Government. Kossuth learned, probably from Georgey himself, partly from the secret agents he had in the camp of the latter, that that General had begun negotiations with the Russians. This explains why he took into his own hands the peace negotiations, which he intrusted to the two Ministers (Batthyanyi and Szemere). The basis of Kossuth's negotiations was neither more nor less than the offer of the Hungarian Crown to Russia.

"The two Ministers separately opened, upon that basis, negotiations with Marshal Paskievitsch, when, on the 5th of August, 1849, in the house of the Bishop Bremer, they handed their first note to the Russian parliamentary Miloradavis, who had come the night before to arrange for the exchange of the Russian officers in the hands of the Hungarians. That note, delivered to Marshal Paskievitsch, did not offer the Hungarian Crown to the Russian dynasty, but its purport was to induce Russia to make a separate peace with Hungary. These negotiations were unsuccessful. But on the 7th of August Szemere and Batthyanyi sent a second note to the Russian General. That note was submitted to General Poeltenberg, who was accompanied by Colonel Leopold Benydzky, Captain Joseph Bethlen, and a detachment of hussars to the Nicholas Regiment. While the latter were proceeding to the Russian General's quarters, a ministerial councillor replaced the others at Arad, and on August 10 the third note was drawn under the presidency of the Governor.

"In that third note, Kossuth formally offered the Hungarian crown to the Russian dynasty, on the basis of the idea of *secundo genitura*. Poeltenberg had not yet returned, and it had been decided to send an embassy to conclude the peace. The person chosen by Kossuth for that mission was Peter Csenovics. The rapid course of events brought the negotiations to an end." Kemeny, in the same article published by the *Naplo*, asserts that when he met Kossuth in Switzerland, they both spoke about the Back administration, and Kossuth told him that Teleky was going to Zurich, where the diplomatists were just negotiating the peace. The conversation naturally turned upon the Italian war. Kossuth said to him that the first time he paid a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, at Villafranca, some one was already waiting in the ante-room, but that Kossuth had the honor to be received the first.

It was only after his interview with Napoleon III that he learned who was the person who had waited till his reception in the ante-room—it was the King of Italy. Then Kossuth went on telling that a Senator had been attached to his person, and that that Senator was M. Pietri. He also told that the Emperor Napoleon had spoken to him of Lussin-Piccolo, and asked if they would find there coal enough. Kossuth answered in the affirmative.

Kemeny remembers also that the Emperor Napoleon had informed Kossuth of the menacing position the King of Prussia could assume as a member of the German Confederation, if the war extended to the countries belonging to the Confederation. "I will not deny," continues Kemeny, "that Kossuth did not ask guarantees for those who would rise in arms, if a *coup* were to succeed on the confines of Dalmatia; but Kossuth, in his turn, will not also deny that the Emperor of the French uttered these words:—'It is not enough that Prussia should think of attacking me, you would also put Russia upon my back.'"

ROME.

The Proclamation of the Pope.

The Pope has delivery the following address to the members of the Consistory:—

Beloved Brethren:—The Catholic world is well aware how many times we have had to deplore and reprove the grievous wrongs and grave injuries the Subalpine Government has, in defiance of all divine and human rights, and without regard to ecclesiastical censures and penalties, inflicted for a number of years on the Catholic Church, on us and this Apostolic See, on the bishops, on the consecrated ministers, on the religious orders of both sexes, and on other pious institutions. That same Government does not only oppress and continually reduce the Church by issuing orders which we have condemned for being contrary to the authority of this Church, but it has gone so far in its acts of injustice as to dare to propose, approve, sanction, and promulgate a sacrilegious law, which has within its own territory as well as the one usurped by it, deprived the Church of all its property, to the great detriment of civil society, and has appropriated it for its own use, and ordered the sale of the same. It must be clear to everybody how unjust and cruel is a law which defies the inviolable right of property which the Church claims by virtue of its divine institution, a law which tramples on the rights of nature, and all divine and human rights generally, a law by which the members of the clergy, who have such great claims on the gratitude of Catholicism and civil society, and the virgins consecrated to God, are reduced to the greatest misery and to beggary.

In this distress of the Church, and with the overthrow of all rights of the Church before us, we cannot assuredly remain silent, for it is a duty imposed upon us, by our apostolic ministry, to defend and avenge the cause of justice with the greatest perseverance. This is the reason why we elevate our voice in your imposing assembly and reprove with our apostolic authority the law in question, why we condemn it, and declare it annulled, and without any value. May the authors and evil-doers know that they have exposed themselves to the ecclesiastical penalties and censures which the sacred canons, the apostolical constitutions, the *decrees* of the general councils declare *ipso facto* to be inflicted on those who violate the rights of the Church and usurp its property. May they tremble, and be afflicted with salutary awe, those inveterate enemies of the Church; may they be convinced that God, the author and avenger of His Church, will reserve for them the severest and heaviest chastisements, unless they sincerely repent and endeavor to stop and assist in repairing the wrongs inflicted by them on this same Church. This is our most ardent hope, and we most humbly pray to God that He may hear us.

BRITISH REFORM.

The Fete at the Crystal Palace—Letters from Messrs. Bright and Gladstone.

From the London Times, Oct. 1.

At 7·15 o'clock last evening, the Reform banquet was held in the inclosed hall in which the Saturday concerts are given during the winter. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the aspect of the inclosure when all those who were to participate in the banquet sat down, was as interesting as it was picturesque.

The tariff was an usually moderate; but it must be said in justice that Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, the contractors, had out a dinner for their guests in every respect as elegant as it was substantial. Covers were laid for 1000, but there were not more than 500 or 600 present at the dinner.

The following letters were received from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, expressing their regret at not being able to attend:—

MY DEAR MR. ——SIR—Your letter has only just reached me, owing to my movements yesterday.

I regret that it will not be in my power to attend any political celebration in London in connection with the Reform bill. It appears to me that such a celebration as your Committee proposes is amply justified by the great extension of the franchise which has been given by the act, and that it will tend to create an enhanced sense of the duty which it imposes, as well as the powers and privileges it confers.

Of course your satisfaction would have been more complete had some other parts of the subject, and especially the redistribution of seats, been treated in the same comprehensive manner as the borough and the franchise, and had the enfranchisement in boroughs not been connected with provisions so inconvenient and irrational with respect to the payment of rates through the owner.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, faithfully

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. George Potter—Dear Sir:—I shall be very sorry to disappoint any of those who rejoice with us in the wide extension of the suffrage, but I cannot undertake to be present at the proposed great meeting and dinner at the Crystal Palace, to which you have kindly invited me. I have given what should have been the leisure of many Autumns to the movement for reform; and now, when one main part of the work is done, I do not feel disposed to give another Autumn to platform labors to celebrate the victory we have won.

I have already several invitations to dinners and meetings, and I shall have to send to each answer I am compelled to send to you. I have fixed for myself a different kind of work for this Parliamentary recess, and I hope almost entirely to be able to escape from the labors of public meetings for the present.

It is quite natural and most just that the workingmen should rejoice at what has been gained, but I hope they will not forget that without a readjustment of members to population, and without the security of the ballot, the House of Commons will still be, for the most part, but a delegation from the rich, and not a real and free representation of the people. This should be borne in mind when preparing for the general election which must come off at the end of next year.

The destruction of the popular power of the great boroughs by the vote at the end of the session will show you how little Parliament is now to be trusted on any question of reform on which it may think it safe to go wrong.

The Legislature has been driven in one direction by forces too strong for it, but its temper is not changed.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. George Potter.

The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Potter, who was supported by Mr. Ayrton, M. P., Sir J. Bowring, and several other gentlemen who take an interest in the Reform movement. Behind the chairman was a flag with the device "Excelsior." There were also several other flags placed round the room bearing the inscriptions, "We live by industry," "United we conquer, divided we fall," "Vote by ballot," etc.

OBITUARY.

Charles C. Sholes.

The Hon. Charles C. Sholes, proprietor of the Kenosha *Telegraph*, died recently at Kenosha, Wis., in his fifty-second year. Mr. Sholes was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1815, but, when about two years old, his father removed with his family to Danville, Pa., where Charles was educated, and learned the trade of printing. He subsequently went to Harrisburg, and engaged as a journeyman in the newspaper office of Simon Cameron. From Harrisburg he went to Philadelphia, whence, in 1836, he emigrated to Wisconsin, and started at Green Bay the first journal published in that portion of the West. Shortly after settling at Green Bay he was appointed Clerk of the Territorial District Court, and in the year 1837 was elected to the Territorial House of Assembly from Brown county. In 1838 he established at Madison the Wisconsin *Inquirer*, and, in the spring of 1840, the Kenosha *Telegraph*, which business engagements elsewhere compelled him to resign for a time into other hands. In 1847 he fixed his residence in Kenosha, of which he was several times Mayor. He frequently represented Kenosha county both in the Assembly and Senate of the State, and in one session was chosen Speaker by the former body. Mr. Sholes was an experienced legislator, and was a zealous promoter of the cause of popular education, and a strenuous opponent of slavery.

—Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault have reappeared in *Arrah-Na-Pogue* at the Princess' Theatre, London.

OHIO.

General Hayes after the Election.

On Thursday night the political friends of General Hayes, the successful Republican candidate for Governor in the late election, drew out from him a speech. From a report before us we make the following quotation:—

One word as to the issue. The Union party have been in favor of maintaining inviolable the faith of the nation. They will continue to stand on that plank to the end. (Cheers.) They believe that the national credit was an important part of the national power, in its last struggle, and the good name of the nation is, under all circumstances, to be maintained. Again, it is probable, from the complexion of the Legislature, that a three-fifths vote cannot be obtained to submit again the colored suffrage issue for many years to come, and therefore cannot be in any canvass before the people for a long time. In the meantime we shall have the experience of other States in this matter. But on this you may rely, that the Union Republican party will be in the future as it has been in the past—the party of progress, the party in favor of human freedom, the party in favor of equal human rights; the party in favor of giving to all governed an equal voice in the Government, and although it is defeated this year, we remember that in 1862, in the very pinch of the war, we were beaten in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States, by majorities far larger than any given against us this year. And we remember also in 1863 our majorities were without parallel in the political history of the country. What happened then I am sure is to happen now, and next year, the great year of the Presidential election, will see us again united, with

THE ELECTIONS.

General Grant for President.

From the Syracuse Journal, Oct. 11.

The results of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio substantially settle the question of the Republican candidate for the next Presidency. General Grant will be nominated, and there can be no doubt of his election. However much the people may be divided in reference to State issues—local causes sometimes causing a temporary reaction against the Republican party, as in the late elections—they will never turn against the heroic chieftain who led the loyal hosts to victory against the Rebellion. General U. S. Grant will be the next Chief Magistrate of the nation.

General Grant in New Hampshire.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, Oct. 12.

The elections of Tuesday make General Grant the next Republican candidate for President, and he is already nominated in the minds of the people. We shall need a candidate whose name, inscribed on a legion of Republican banners, will cause one of those ground swells such as swept James Buchanan out of and Lincoln the Martyr into the Presidency. Such an one will be Ulysses S. Grant.

The Democrats, with him as the Republican candidate, will shake in their shoes from the beginning to the close of the campaign, if they do not actually "come down" at once, like the animal which appreciated the folly of awaiting the discharge of the rifle of Captain Scott. General Grant may now be regarded as the next President of the United States, the Conventional nomination and the November ballot being mere matters of form.

General Grant in New York.

At the recent Republican Senatorial Convention of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben counties, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That our trust in peace, as it did in war, centres in the wisdom and patriotism of Ulysses S. Grant, under whose lead, in 1868, a grander army than he ever marshalled before will rival with the ballot the wonderful achievements of the bullet which at once made his name illustrious and the Republic a nation. The Union which his valor redeemed will crown him with its highest honors, and the suffrages by which the great act shall be done will come in equal numbers from the North and the South, from the East and the West. The whole country in all its borders will unite in the great acclaim, and then shall the final battle be fought and won, which will bring peace, prosperity, and enduring stability to the free and reunited States of America.

THE PRIZE-RING.

The Ryall and Allen Contemplated Match—A Gathering of the Sports.

The rumored match between Allen and Ryall, the two English pugilists who have arrived in this country, has as yet failed to become a certainty, owing to Allen failing to put in an appearance. It was understood that he had arrived from Baltimore on Saturday, and would, no doubt, be on hand during the evening, at Charley Dimond's, where Ryall agreed to meet him

Ryall, with a large number of his friends, was promptly on hand, and waited until midnight, but Mr. Allen did not appear. A great deal of interest was manifested, the qualifications of both men being pretty well canvassed. Throughout the evening various bets were offered, the odds being somewhat on Ryall, but were not taken. It was understood at a late hour that Mr. Allen would be forthcoming this (Monday) morning, and that he proposed to cover the first deposit put up by Ryall, $250, after which he will meet Mr. Ryall and draw up articles of agreement. Should the fight take place it will be the first time two noted pugilists of the English ring ever fought in this country.

There is a vast difference in the size of these men, Ryall being large boned, very broad across the shoulders, with a rather heavy corporation, and weighing about two hundred and thirty pounds. He is fully six feet in height, rather easy, but very reliable with the gloves. Allen is about five feet ten inches in height, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, is well proportioned, and when stripped, appears to be a perfect model of an English fighter. He is a scientific boxer, and is no easy man to get away with. The contemplated fight will evidently create as much interest in England as in this country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. Longfellow Claimed as a Catholic Convert.

London (Sept. 28) Cor. of the Boston Advertiser.

The Roman Catholic party here are industriously circulating a report that Mr. H. W. Longfellow has entered the Roman Church. Their authority for the statement is not easily got at.

They point me to the following letter from the poet to a well-known zealot of Rome, Mr. D. F. McCarthy, but it is a peculiarity of their school that they are unable to conceive of a sympathy which is independent of dogma. The ultramontane paper, the Westminster *Gazette* publishes the subjoined:—

NAHANT, near Boston, Aug. 10.—My Dear Sir:—Before leaving Cambridge to come down here to the seaside, I had the pleasure of receiving your precious volume of "Mysteries of Corpus Christi, and should have thanked you sooner for your kindness in sending it to me had I not been very busy at the time in getting out my last volume of "Dante." I at once read your work with eagerness and delight, that peculiar and strange delight which Calderon gives his admirers, as peculiar and distinct as the flavor of an olive from that of all other fruits.

You are doing this work admirably, and seem to gain strength and sweetness as you go on. It seems as if Calderon himself were behind you whispering and suggesting. And what better work could you do in your bright hours or in your dark hours than just this, which seems to have been put providentially in your hands? "The Extracts from the Sacred Parnassus," in the *Chronicle* which reached me yesterday, are also excellent. For this and all many and many thanks. Yours, faithfully,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

D. F. McCarthy, Esq., No. 74 Upper Gardiner street, Dublin.

—Tomlins is dead. Tomlins' memorability lies in the fact that having, as dramatic critic of some paper, criticized Charles Reade's "Never Too Late to Mend," that sweet-tempered man smashed him with a letter.

—James Piper, the same one that played before Moses, died last Thursday somewhere in Massachusetts, at the age of 104 years, *plus*. His sight, his hearing were, etc., etc., and he was a Freemason.

—Rev. Dr. Osgood has printed a sermon entitled "Christ with the Cattle," because he thinks the beasts are entitled to share something of his (Osgood's) countenance.

—Sala, who is the longest-winded Sala since Sinbad, is writing a book on the Exposition, a serial in *Banter*, and the Paris fashions in Belgravia.

—David Makepeace, of Norton, Massachusetts, was one hundred last month. He retains his faculties remarkably, like all the rest of them.

—*William Tell with a Vengeance*, a new burlesque by the great burlesqueist, Mr. H. J. Byron, has been produced at the Strand, London.

—Bismark has ordered a Government translation of a book about Mosby's campaigns, for the encouragement of guerillas in the Prussian army.

—Brevet Major-General Hawkins was married in Washington, on Thursday, to the daughter of Major-General Craig.

—Eliza A. Worth, wife of the American Consul at Hilo, died September 12. She was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

—General McClellan is coming home with his family early in November.

—Trollope's last is said to be a bad imitation of "Vivian Grey."

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Life Behind the Scenes.

Sketches of the singular life which is led behind the scenes of the theatre have always possessed a peculiar interest to all who care anything about theatrical matters. It is a world by itself, with its own peculiar customs and regulations, for, ultra Bohemian as it may seem, it is as subject to its own laws as the fashionable or the religious world. What some of these regulations and customs are we find interestingly set forth in a recent article in *Chambers' Journal*, which is accurate so far as regards the English stage. There the newly engaged actor is obliged to sign a set of "rules," of which the following may afford an example:—

"1. Every member of the company required to assist in the national anthem; also to give their services for the music of *Macbeth*, masquerade and dirge of *Romeo and Juliet*, music of *Pizarro*, etc. 2. Ten minutes allowed for change of dress. 3. Ten minutes' grace allowed for difference of clocks, for the first rehearsal only. 4. No performer allowed in front of the house before or after performing the same evening. 5. Any member of the company going on the stage, either at rehearsal or at night, in a state of intoxication, to forfeit one week's salary, or to receive immediate dismissal at the option of the manager. 6. For addressing the audience without the sanction of the management, to forfeit five shillings. [In some theatres this is a guinea forfeit.] 7. For using bad language, or being guilty of violent conduct, one guinea. 8. For neglecting stage business, as arranged by the stage-manager at rehearsal, five shillings. 9. For being absent at rehearsal—for the first scene, one shilling; for every succeeding scene, sixpence. 10. For crossing the stage during performance, five shillings. 11. For loud speaking at the wings and entrances during business, two shillings. 12. For being imperfect at night, sufficient time having been allowed for study, five shillings. 13. For refusing to play any part, such character being in accordance with the terms of engagement, one guinea. 14. For keeping the stage waiting, two-and-sixpence. 15. For detaining prompt-book beyond the time arranged by stage-manager, two shillings. 16. On benefit occasions, pieces selected to be submitted for the approval of the management before issuing bills or announcements."

In addition to these reasonable rules, there are others of a more stringent and arbitrary character. One is given which must have been invented by a wag:—"Rule twelve—Actors are requested not to grumble and stay, but to grumble and go." This must be regarded as a downright suspension of the constitutional privileges of petition and complaint of grievances, but was doubtless only aimed at the chronic grumblers who infest every profession.

As to the wardrobe, in the English provincial theatres the ladies have to find everything for themselves; gentlemen are only required to have modern dresses of their own, and properties—namely boots, tights, hats, feathers, wigs, canes, swords, buckles, etc.—though many, who are particular as to fit, prefer dressing themselves, even when the stock wardrobe is large and various.

On this subject of dress the *Journal* has some advice that might be applicable in this country. It says:—

DRESS.

"Many ladies and gentlemen who ought to know better, if they can but attire themselves to their satisfaction, throw all other considerations into the background—a lamentable mistake that, as although dress has a certain influence with the British public, it never yet was known to drag an actor through a part; and it must be extremely galling to a bad and imperfect performer to have a warm reception given him entirely on that score, as it sometimes happens, and to hear the gods shout heartily:—'Brayvo the dress!' One should try to hit the happy medium in this respect, and to pay due regard to propriety of costume, without neglecting other essentials. The style and cut of a stage garment are of more consequence than the quality or nature of the material of which it is composed, and the correct dress of the period certainly enhances the beauty of the play; yet in the *School for Scandal* and other elegant comedies of the same date the gentlemen generally sport moustaches; and a 'star' appears in *Guy Mannering* without previously shaving off his whiskers and imperial. But carelessness in these and other such instances is not half so censurable as the downright ignorance that is occasionally to be met with in the profession."

We doubt if the pleasant picture the *Journal* draws of the green-room banquets of former times could have been truthfully sketched on this side of the Atlantic. It says:—

GREEN-ROOM BANQUETS.

"Only a few years since, three or four of the principal towns in a county formed a pleasant circuit. Take, for instance, York, Leeds, and Hull, where salaries were good and certain all the year round, save in Passion week, when the theatres were closed. Different managers now take these establishments, and open them only in the winter. When the writer of this paper was a member of the troupe acting in that circuit, there were many comforts attached to the situation that have since been abolished; there were dressers and call boys, and properties supposed to be eatable and drinkable were fit to be swallowed. I have sat down to an excellent supper in *High Life Below Stairs;* as 'Oliver Twist' I have enjoyed my ham-sandwiches and bottled porter, as 'Paul,' in the *Wandering Boys*, have partaken of a savory veal-pie; as a fairy at the christening feast of a beautiful princess (afterwards the 'Sleeping Beauty in the Wood') have eaten heartily (pheasant, but not characteristic. I admit) of a grand cold collation, whereat figured fowls, tongue, tartlets, jellies, ices, tipsy-cake, choice fruits, and champagne. This spread was a treat given by the manager on his birthday, and, of course, was not 'a thing of custom.' Those days are gone, Floranthe.' More recently I have, in the same establishments, made one of the party at horrid 'Barmecide' banquets, where pasteboard fruits, wooden cakes, hams of calico, with sawdust stuffing, and decanters of cold tea, furnished a repast non-edible and non-potable."

Since these halcyon days for travelling actors there has been a return to more economical management, if we may believe the following:—

ECONOMY.

"The visitors in *High Life Below Stairs* have, of late, been regarded with fowls cut by grimy hands out of a small loaf, and browned at the fire; poor 'Work'us' now feeds on stale bread, and pretends to drink out of an empty stone-bottle; Paul and his brother are treated to a pie-*dish*, with a cover of brown paper glued on to the edge, and painted to resemble a rich crust: Mrs. Hector Sternhold makes breakfast with a 'ha'p'orth of bread,' cut thin, and sweetens the cold, weak tea with small lumps of turnip; and Belphegor's soup is a slender decoction of coffee, without milk and sugar. As for birthdays, managers do not seem to have any. I suppose people never are contented, for, at the very time of which I speak as being so agreeable, actors who had been previously in the circuit were prone to pull long faces, shake their heads, and grumble at the change for the worse that had taken place since 'Old Ups'' time, when there was a copyist employed by the management to write out all parts in new pieces; when a perruquier attended every evening to dress the ladies' and gentlemen's hair, or wigs, or perfume their handkerchiefs; when there was an allowance of one shilling made for a 'clean shirt' part—that is, where the coat has to be taken off on the stage; when a quart of ale and a bonus of five shillings were given to any person enacting the part wherein the face had to be blackened or colored; and when the worthy manager made a point of giving a splendid feast on Christmas day to every creature in his establishment."

The following may be suggestive to those who have witnessed the performances of the "Mechanical Donkey" in the spectacular piece at Niblo's Garden:—

A DONKEY.

"If love of the histrionic art, or a keen appreciation of the weekly reward of merit thereto pertaining, be not a sufficient stimulus to professional exertion, in these days of testimonializing, the tyro, if careful, may comfort himself with the hope of receiving a flattering tribute in the shape of cup, or watch, or ring, since even the lowest actors are not beneath such acknowledgment of their merit, as witness this paragraph in a newspaper of recent date:—'Presentation to a Donkey.—On Monday last, Mr. W. H. Payne, the pantomimist, presented to the fore and hind legs of his donkey two handsome silver medals for their strict attention to his training and instruction. The medals were manufactured by Messrs. Loewenstark & Sons, Masonic jewellers, of Garrick street, and bore the following inscription:—'Presented by W. H. Payne, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, to Master William Allcroft and Master John Mapstone, in remembrance of his donkey, Ali Baba, 1866 and 1867.' They were received by the legs with kicks of delight and rapture."

SIXTY-THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—A terrible accident recently occurred in Russia, at Kineschma, government district of Kostrowna. Affout a hundred persons of both sexes were returning from the fair at the village, and entered the ferry boat to cross the Volga. The vessel was unusually crowded, and when near the opposite shore the ferryman demanded payment of the fares. The crowd of passengers was in consequence thrown into a state of motion and the boat capsized. Sixty-three persons were drowned.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—In the seven years 1860-66 there were four hundred and sixty-one convictions in England and sixty-four in Scotland for illicit distillation of spirits from molasses, grain, or other materials, but it does not appear that any of them were for distillation of spirits from foreign wine. The highest conviction in England was for £550, but in Scotland there were convictions for £2900, £3600, and £4000.

AMUSEMENTS IN PARIS.—The total receipts from the theatres, dancing-rooms, concerts, and other places of public amusement in Paris in the month of August amounted to 2,246,306f. ($449,000), showing a decrease of 43,590f. on the previous month. During the five months that the exhibition has been opened, the returns for the theatres alone have exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by 2,521,239f.

CATTLE CROSSING MONT CENIS.—Italy continues to supply large quantities of cattle to France. Letters from Dijon report that herds of one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and even two hundred oxen are constantly passing through that town from Lombardy on their way to Paris. The animals cross Mont Cenis on foot as far as San Michel, where they are placed in cattle trucks on the railway.

SEBASTOPOL.—The English burial grounds around Sebastopol extend over forty miles of country, and are one hundred and forty in number, but are falling into decay. The graveyards are said to be so overrun with weeds and brambles that many tombs are no longer visible. They are under the superintendence of the British Consul at Kertch.

THE VALUE OF NETTLES.—Sow and plant nettles, says M. Xavier Garenne, and all the lands in the south and the wastes in the other parts of France will be converted into green and profitable fields. He wonders that the world is so slow to learn the great economic value of this robust plant, which will grow everywhere.

BIRTHS IN LONDON.—In 1865 there were 106,803 births in London, an increase of 4000 over the previous year. In 1852 the whole number was 81,250.

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REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. KENNEDY, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN ALEXANDER, surviving Executor of JAMES M. KENNEDY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 12 stuth5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. McKNIGHT and JOHN BROWN, Executors of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 12 stuth5t HENRY C. TERRY, Auditor.

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5 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,862·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,600,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,230·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173.	Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3§

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. JOHN WUCHERER, President.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23§

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

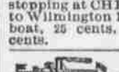
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

EXCURSIONS.



WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1221 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

3 5 tuths§ No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 trp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S D

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 12 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES.
Though Scorched, Not Dead.
A FIRE-PROOF TEST
TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
AND
EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.
ALSO,
A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.
The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as above specified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate, and as all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.
The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.
MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsam

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET,
6 8§

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 209 South SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1867.

REPAIRS OF CAUSEWAYS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, as follows, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, October 21, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Causeways to Government Piers at Chester, Pa., viz:—

One set, in duplicate, for delivery at such points of said Causeways and Piers, as may be required, some three hundred perches, more or less, of foundation, or one man, two man and three man stone, for a double-faced, dry stone wall, and some six hundred or less running feet of coping stone, with natural feces, similar to that already used in causeways. The coping may vary in thickness from 6 to 10 inches, in widths from 2-9 to 3-6, and in lengths from 3 to 6 feet. All the stone furnished to be of a hard and durable quality, and of such form as when laid to make a strong and compact wall.

Proposals will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet for foundation stone, and per cubic foot for coping, delivered on the premises, in such quantities and at such times as shall be required.

A second set, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering on the Causeways and Piers all the filling required. The material to be quarry dirt, earth, mud, gravel, one or more of these. The rate per cubic yard of each to be stated, and this rate to cover all expenses, including putting the material in position.

A third set, in duplicate, for furnishing all the labor and appliances necessary for repairing and building the Causeways, Walls, etc., and for doing said work in accordance with instructions given. The work to be well done, the front and back of wall thoroughly tied together. All stones laid dry.

The proposals for labor will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet laid in the wall. This rate to cover every expense of preparing foundation where necessary, of building a new, and of removing and relaying portions of old work. As far as practicable, the old materials now on the premises to be used in the construction.

Materials and labor will at all times be subject to rigid inspection and to rejection by agents of the United States. All materials to be delivered and labor performed by January 1, 1868.

Twenty per centum to be reserved on any part payment made.

The general character of work to be done, and of stone required, will be best understood by an examination of the premises.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be indorsed, "Repairs of Government Causeways at Chester."

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For blank forms for proposals and other information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
10 4 6t Lt.-Col of Engineers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,021	Woollen blankets.	58,548	Stable frocks.
7,311	Rubber do.	244,632	C. F. drawers.
5,458	Do. Ponchos.	7,664	Domet do.
60,435	Pegged Bootees, pairs.	15,400	Trowsers, horse.
83,125	Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.	107,131	Forage caps.
56,380	Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.	32,274	Unif. hats, unfinished.
31,835	Pegged Boots, pairs.	21,396	Do. Inft., trimm'd,
22,964	Great Coats, horse.	3,078	Do. Cav., trimm'd
105,992	Do. do. foot.	995	Do. Art., trimm'd.
25,418	Grey Flannel shirts.	184,836	Great Coat straps.
69,919	Domet shirts.	18,468	Jackets, Cav., privates.
134	Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.	8,285	Unif. coats, Inft., do.
824	Jackets, Cav. do.	2,859	Do. do. Art., do.
262	Unif. coats, Engineers.	277,413	Hat cords, Inft.
	26 do. do. Ordnance.	460	do. Hospital Stewards.
	316 do. do. Art. Music.	144	Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
	981 do. do. Inft. do.	8	Tulips, do. do.
10,000	Mosquito bars.	227,112	Hat Eagles.
226,525	Flapjacks.	7,426	do. castles.
3,999	do. straps, sets.	4,032	Shells and flames.
109,201	Haversacks, painted.	50,815	Crossed sabres.
236	do. unpainted.	42,668	do. cannon.
202,311	Canteens.	277,148	Hat bugles.
4,235	Cotton overalls.	39,797	do. cords, Cavalry.
1,140,138	Hat Numbers.	20,197	do. do. Artillery.
19,499	do. Feathers.	1,252,664	do. Cord and Tassels.
1,022	Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.	38	do. Cord and Tassels.
1,060	Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.	439	Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
4,395½	Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.	23	Knit Drawers.
160	Scale Buttons, prs.	490	Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
454	Hosp. Stewards Letter U.	425	Trowsers, foot, B's.
437	Hosp. Stewards Letters S.	104	Pairs Bootees, do.
1,542	Scale slides, pairs.	100	Shirts, Flannel, do.
4,517	Cap Covers.	759	Grey Flan. Great Coats, foot.
2,963	Flies.	74	Trowsers, foot.
362	Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.	136	Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
21	Red Hair Plumes.	17	Talmas and Hoods
13,003	Pickaxes.	150	Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
16,835	do. handles	14	Turbans, Zouave.
16,258	Axes, felling.	963	Wall Tent Poles, sets.
6,069	do. handles,	15,808	Common do. do.
16,416	do. slings.	10,747	Hospital Tent Pins, large.
33,597	Hatchets.	13,598	Do. do., small.
24,999	do. handles.	378,045	Common do.
19,242	do. slings.	3,327	Wall do., large.
9,060	Spades.	2,698	Sleeves for Sibley Tents.
1,144	Shovels.	108	Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
5,536	Stove-Pipe, pieces of	37,216	prs. Chevrons.
2	Camp Color Staffs.	691,649½	yds. Worsted Lace.
35	Canteen Straps.	5	Hat Cords, Ord'ce,
66,388	Mess Pans.	48,376	Leather N'k St'ks.
26,694	Camp Kettles.	35,912	Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
2	Sibley Tents.	51	Iron Pots.
47	Wall Tent Flies.	1,310	Machine Sewed Bootees, prs.
3	Marquee Tents.		
426	Hospital Tent Poles, sets.		

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash. Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
8t. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A., in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARLERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 14, 1867.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, October 24, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of the Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:—

50 Horses,	250 Army Wagons, worn.
50 Mules.	10 Spring "

Several of which are of very superior finish, together with a lot of entirely new Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of—

1500 Ambulance Bows.	113 Wagon Water
804 Pellies.	Buckets.
200 sets Lead-horse Harness.	200 Wagon Tongues, not ironed.
200 Office Desks.	200 Boat Oars.
47 Office Stools.	150 Lamps.
16 Caldrons.	80 Coffee Mills.
200 Bunks.	80 Dutch Ovens.
2500 Watering Bridles.	

With a large lot of Horse Medicines, such as—

100 lbs. Aloes.	100 gallons Alcohol.
100 lbs. Calomel.	100 lbs. Assafœtida.
100 lbs. Epsom Salts.	100 lbs. Sugar Lead.
300 bottles Mustang Liniment, etc.	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

Attention is called to the very superior lot of Mules offered at this sale.

Goods must be removed within ten days from the day of sale.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 15 8t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9 00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
8 7§

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM P. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAFSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va
6 1 finis.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 16§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street, through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 161 Wall street, New York. 1 1§

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1§

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 31 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
19 mw. No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:05 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for WILLIAMSBURG, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:45 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:55 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., passing Reading at 4:2 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets from Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 15, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	9:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	9:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL R. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:30 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2 25 / 2d class, 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Financial Advices to Noon To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 15—Noon.—The steamer Hammonia, from New York, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 15.—The steamer City of Antwerp has touched here, en route for Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Noon.—Consols, 94¼; Erie, 46⅞; Illinois Central, 77⅛; United States Five-twenties, 71 5-16; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 15.—United States Five-twenties, 73⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—Noon.—Cotton firm. Sales of 15,000 bales. Uplands, 8. 5-16d; Orleans, 8s. 11-16d. Breadstuffs firm. Corn active and unchanged at 48s. 9d.

Other articles unchanged.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

Visitors to the White House.

A large number of visitors were at the White House this morning, but it being Cabinet day, none were admitted to interviews with the President, and those in attendance gratified their curiosity by strolling through the East Room, the blue, green, and red parlors, admiring their luxurious furniture and upholstery. Formerly so many visitors cut the curtains and coverings of the chairs and lounges, and carried off the pieces for keepsakes, that to prevent such practices hereafter, ushers are constantly in attendance to conduct strangers through the lower portion of the building, and give information, while watching them to see that they take nothing away.

Republican Form of Government.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, to inquire whether Maryland and Delaware have republican forms of government, assembled at noon to-day at the Capitol. All the members were present, and after making arrangements to commence taking testimony to-morrow, the Committee adjourned.

General Beauregard.

Beauregard called at the War Department this morning and paid his respects to General Grant. The interview lasted only a few minutes.

The War Department.

There is nothing new concerning the change in the War Office. The President is besieged by leading politicians to appoint some of their friends to this and other positions in the Cabinet, and already many candidates have sprung up for the War Office. The President was this morning engaged in examining the testimonials of several parties whose names have been presented to him, some of whom have not been among those previously mentioned.

Change of Headquarters.

General Ord has changed his headquarters from Vicksburg to Holly Springs, Miss., on account of yellow fever at the former place.

Advices here show that sharp frosts have prevailed several nights last week as far south as Memphis, and as the fall season is rolling on space, the yellow fever will, in less than a fortnight, be extinct.

The Parade of Baltimore Militia.

BALTIMORE, October 15—2 P. M.—Governor Swann, with his staff, reviewed to-day the 1st Division Maryland National Guards, Major-General Bowman commanding. The review took place, as per programme, on Broadway. There were in line two battalions of cavalry, three companies of artillery without guns, and nine regiments of infantry, comprising five to six thousand men. They are now parading Baltimore street, which is densely packed with spectators. The military display is very brilliant, and the marching like that of veterans. Shouts and cheers greet them at every step. The day is bright and spring-like, and not an incident has occurred to mar the general holiday.

Treasury Circular.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following was issued this morning:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15, 1867.—The Department is prepared to give 5-20 bonds of 1867 in exchange for 7-30 notes, interest to be charged on the bonds and allowed on the notes up to the time of conversion, the notes to be forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, or to the Department here, at the risk and expense of the holders, the bonds to be returned at the risk and expense of the Department.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—2 P. M.—Money in active demand, with signs of increasing stringency. Call loans 7 per cent. for first class names. Gold steady at 144¼. Exchange dull. Railways declined 1@2 per cent. Governments lower, with much pressure to sell. There is a constant flood of 7·30s from the interior, and they have declined ¼ to ⅝.

The Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Lieutenant Commander W. B. Cushing, United States Navy, is detached from command of the Navy, steamer Penobscot, and ordered to command the Maumee.

HOR[illegible]RIBLE CRIME.

A Divorced Wife Slaughtered by Her Husband—A Church Choir the Scene of Blood—The Perpetrator Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 13.—This afternoon, while the congregation were assembling in the German Reformed church, a most desperate and deadly assault was made by Ferdinand Hoffman upon the person of his divorced wife, Caroline Yost. Approaching her in the choir, he demanded a few moments, conversation, which being denied he asked her to kiss him, and while in the act of doing so he stabbed her with a butcher knife three times in the breast and eight times in the abdomen and on the limbs.

The scene was terrible and heartrending, and the screams of the women, and the shouts of the men as the assassin fled from the scene of his assault, were exciting in the extreme. The murderer, with the butcher knife still in his hand, streaming with the blood of his victim, attempted to reach the railroad, pursued by a maddened and excited crowd, but was arrested in his flight by a stalwart countryman, who compelled him to surrender. The excitement at this point was intense, and the general demand was that the monster should by lynched on the spot. Prudent counsels prevailed, and he was marched to jail.

At one point the agonized mother of the unfortunate young woman confronted the crowd, and with a large sized stick beat the prisoner over the head, while at the same time he was beaten indiscriminately by parties in the crowd, and another demand was made for his immediate hanging. He was, however, safely lodged in jail. The excitement is still very great, and numerous threats were made to take the prisoner from jail. It is doubtful whether the lady can live till morning. Hoffman is a desperate character, and was released but ten days from State prison. His only regret is that he did not kill her at once.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fort Delaware Vote.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Thompson.—This morning, as appointed when the matter was up on Saturday last, the complainant and counsel, and the defendants and their counsel, appeared in court, in order to have a further hearing.

William R. Mann, representing several of the defendants, introduced the matter, saying that he appeared for some of the defendants, who, when it was before the Court on Saturday last, knew nothing whatever of the proceedings. The returns were brought to the Judges, he said, and were counted by them according to practice. They acted under the impression that they were doing their duty, and to-day appeared to purge themselves of contempt. If it should be required, he would call them severally, and have them make an oath to such statements as would satisfy the Court that no disrespect whatever were meant. And, moreover, they came perfectly willing to abide by whatever the Court might say was the law of the land, and if so ordered, to call another meeting of the Board, and to go over the whole work again.

The Judge replied:—I have no power whatever to make any order affecting the returns, as counted and closed. Nor have the Return Judges themselves any power over them by order of any court or authority. To prevent a count of ill gal returns void on their face, was the object of the injunction. If that was not secured before the Board had completed their labors, they were not disobedient to the injunction, of which they had no notice. The offer now of the judges shows a proper feeling towards the process and authority of the court, but the case was beyond the reach of the court the moment the Board acted, and the illegal votes counted can only be corrected by a contest according to the election laws. As the case stands, however, the proof is not sufficient of a service before the Board adjourned. And that being the case, we cannot call on the judges to purge themselves of a contempt not actually committed.

Amos Briggs, Esq., representing some of the defendants, read the following statement:—

William A. Leech vs. Samuel P. Hancock et al. We, the undersigned, in answer to the rule entered on us to show cause why we should not be attached, as for contempt for disobedience of said injunction, answer and say:—

I. That said Return Judges had performed the functions of their office by counting the votes, certified to them, and had adjourned, and had delivered the certificates to several of candidates elect, and among others to William A. Leech, the complainant, some time before they had any notice that an injunction had been applied for or issued in the premises.

II. That no copy of said writ of injunction, or of the said bill of complaint has ever yet been served upon us.

III. That no notice whatever has been given us of a time appointed by your Honorable Court for a hearing on said bill of complaint; and the first knowledge we had of such hearing was from rumor on the street, and the report of the same in the afternoon papers of Saturday last, after the same had been had.

IV. That when we were counting the said vote we were not aware that we were acting in contempt of the process of your Honorable Court, but supposed we were discharging our legal duty.

V. In view of the premises, we pray your Honor to discharge the said rule.

S. P. Hancock, Samuel Schiede, Luke V. Sutphin, M. B. Green, D. M. Matthew.

Mr. Hirst thereupon made the following offer:—

I am prepared to prove, if the Court shall think it material, that after the votes had been counted, and after the returns were signed by the Return Judges, and when three of the Judges were yet in the room, and probably after the adjournment, the injunction was served upon the three Judges present, including the President of the Board: that after the service, to wit, on the next morning, Mr. Hancock, the President, deposited in the office of the Prothonotary, and, as I am advised, forwarded a duplicate by mail to Harrisburg. I contend that in so doing the action of Mr. Hancock was disrespectful to the injunction, inasmuch as these acts made the counting effectual, and it was his duty to suspend action until the notice for the injunction was heard.

The Judge said in reply to this:—I do not think the offer of testimony varies the case as it stands materially. If the Board had adjourned, it was not possible to those remaining to comply with the requisition of the injunction. Nor was it a violation of its terms or spirit, on the part of the President of the Board, Mr. Hancock, to deposit the returns in the office after its service. I know of no power which he possessed of recalling the Board, or of their acting after being recalled if any one objected or was absent.

We need not, therefore, delay to hear the testimony. I thought much and carefully in regard to my right to interfere. My recollection is that the Supreme Court did restrain the Clerk of the Common Pleas from sending in some forged returns in 1862-3, purporting to be from Colonel Schimmelfennig's regiment. The forgery was not seriously denied. If I am in error about this—for the case was not reported—I still think that under the power to restrain acts contrary to law and judgment, to the interest of the community, and the rights of individuals, the court might interfere to prevent a palpable fraud on the election law. Thus convinced, the injunction was issued. I felt the delicacy of the exercise of the power, and was resolved that it should extend not to anything whatever which was proper to be done by the Board.

It was enough to move the chancery powers of the court that the bill alleged that the Board had threatened to count returns palpably in law illegal, returns not of volunteers, or persons in the service under the requisition of the President, or by State authority, but of the company of regulars "Pine Grove Rangers" volunteers in the field, and there are none there by State authority, and there is no actual service, which means war. Therefore, there was no semblance of authority for the returns in question.

I do not mean to assert that the Board of Return Judges can revise or correct what the judge of a township or precinct has done and returned, but they are judges of whether the return presented is for the township or precinct, and not a mere manufactured or bogus return. If the latter, it is their duty to discard it, and so here they should have done so. Every man knows, or ought to have known, that the condition of things under which soldiers were allowed by the act of 1864 to vote wherever they might be, was long ago at an end. No such soldiers any where existed. It was, in my judgment, their duty to discard such a return.

They were not to count them because they were certified by the Clerk of the Common Pleas, who perhaps hurriedly and inconsiderately certified them to the Return Judges: for he does not seem to have known the person bringing the alleged returns into the office. It is true the act of Assembly forbids the Return Judges from excluding any district or precinct return when they appeared sufficiently distinct to be computed. And the act allowing the return of soldiers' votes to be counted places the returns on the same general footing; but in that, as in the others, the Return Judges must determine whether it be such a return as belongs to the jurisdiction they are exercising. Nay, more, they must look and see that it is a return of soldiers' votes in the field entitled to vote.

If not entitled, that is to say, if there be no war and no service, it would be absurd, if not a great deal worse, to count a return of such votes. But I will not elaborate. The return judges, in this instance, we are now informed, had no intention to disobey any judicial action in the premises, and only did not obey it because they were not aware of it until too late [illegible] account of the non-[illegible] or the Board. They are not therefore required to purge themselves of the contempt, for the injunction was not in full served in time.

The rule was therefore discharged.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Michael Sharp was acquitted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal.

James Welsh plead guilty to a charge of larceny.

Thomas Ryan pled guilty to a charge of larceny.

Henry Atkinson plead guilty to a charge of larceny.

Henry Davis plead guilty to a charge of larceny.

Valentine Krauss plead guilty to a charge of larceny.

Edward Hast[illegible] liquor on Sundays plead guilty to a charge of selling

Samuel [illegible] were [illegible] Webster, Henry Miller, and Jacob Bender [illegible] before the Court, charged with a number of larcenies. The defendants are youths, and the same who were concerned in the robbery of the house of the Hon. Leonard Myers, during his absence from the city. Upon their arrest they confessed to the detectives that they had committed, not only the offenses for which they were arrested, but many others of which they were not suspected. It is estimated that within a comparatively short time these boys have stolen property valued at $1000.

They pleaded upon one bill, and were convicted upon others. During the proceedings they were talking and laughing, and were apparently indifferent as to the consequences. In passing sentence the Judge imposed an imprisonment in the County Prison of eighteen months upon Bender, who appeared to be the leader of the party, and one year upon each of the others.

Charles Brown, colored, was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $65. The only evidence was that of a confession made by the defendant, before his arrest, under a promise of liberation. But this could not be admitted to prejudice the defendant, Mr. Dwight said, because the inducement of liberation vitiated it.

Robert Gilroy was charged with the larceny of a watch. The evidence was that on the night of October 8 he snatched a watch from a man's pocket, at a fall on Ninth and Arch streets, and was caught before he got away. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Oliver Whitaker vs John H. Miller. An action for damages for injuries sustained by a failure on the part of defendant in failing to comply with the verdict of a jury in the matter of opening an alley. Verdict for plaintiff, $50.

William Swift vs. Margaret Smith. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $94·67.

John G. Single vs. Lewis Blaylock. An action on a book account. On trial.

Breish vs. Bartman. An action of trover and conversion. Verdict for plaintiff $100.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—David M. Hess & Co. vs. William Raphael. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $1081·88.

Allred Jenks & Son vs. John E. Carroll. An action to recover balance due on settlement of accounts. Verdict for plaintiffs $231·67.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—Bernard & Hubert Horan vs. James Dowling. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs $25 81.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 5-20s '65, J'y..cp	107¼	100 sh Penna R.....sd	51⅝
$100 do '65, J'y..cp	107¼	200 sh Read R...b.60	51⅝
$5000 Pa 6s, W L	102	100 do.....b15	51 15-16
$5000 Pa 6s, 2 series	105¼	500 do	51
$1000 Read 6s '70	91¾	500 do....s30wn	50⅝
1 sh Penna R	52	100 sh Cam & Am...b5	125
21 do...c...b5	52	25 sh Minehill	58
3 do...c	52	200 sh Ocean Oil...b5	3⅞
100 do...c	52		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, W L	102	6 sh Girard Bank	59¼
$500 City 6s, New	101¾	7 sh 32 & 3d Rs'wn	30
$1100 do...Old	98		

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES.

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 30 2m Two doors below Ninth. South Side.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Heavy Plaid Cloakings.
Green and Black Plaids.
Hyde Park Cloakings.
Norwalk Cloakings.
White Cloakings.
Dark Colors Velours.
Brown Velveteen.
Black Velveteen.
Black Tricots.
Black Doeskins.
Black Beavers.
Black Chinchillas.
Brown Chinchillas.
Blue Chinchillas.
Light Colors Chinchillas.
Colored Velvet Beavers, $3·00.

FROSTED BEAVERS

Of extra good quality, in all the styles.

CASSIMERES.

An immense stock, every make, style, and price. Tailors supplied at trade prices. Tailors' linings of every kind.

SHAWLS.

Finest display we have ever offered.

CLOAKS.

Now opening daily, New Winter Styles.

BOYS' CLOTHING. [9 7 stuth

An unparalleled assortment of strictly fine garments.

727 CHESNUT STREET.

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

10 14 tJ1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

10 15 tuf6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.

ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 11mrp

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS

10 2 4tJ CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET

WILL OPEN

FALL BONNETS,

THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

10 2 2tt NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY:

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2mrp

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2mrp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. H. BAILEY and JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., as E. H. BAILEY & CO., Custom House Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and all demands on the said firm will be settled by E. H. BAILEY, at the old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1867.

E. H. BAILEY,
JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr.

E. H. BAILEY will continue as Custom House Broker and Notary Public in his old office.

E. H. BAILEY.

JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., having bought out PETER V. WEAVER, will continue the business of Custom House Broker and Notary Public at WEAVER'S old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street, Room No. 1.

10 14 6t* JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, for six or twelve months, west of Tenth, and between Pine and Vine streets. Must be in first-rate order, and will be kept so. No small children. Address "Merchant," box 2784 Post Office. 10 12 3t*

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1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2mrp

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 933 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 22 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.